THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 219 MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt's Report on the Gold Region of Hastings County.

"Montreal, January 29, 1867.

he Hon. ALEX. CAMPBELL,
ommissioner of Crown Lands.

R,—In the absence of Sir William Logan, I he honour, in conformity with the request con- in your letter to him, dated January 14, to it to you a translation of Mr. Michel's report discovery of gold in the County of Hastings.

he rocks of that region have already been de- d to some extent in the Geology of Canada, ain in Mr. Macfarlane's Report on that county, hed in the Geological Report for 1865-66, pages

Farther explorations with regard to the geo- structure of this region, have been made by ennor, under the direction of Sir William Lo- uring the past summer. A series of gneissoid often holding epidote and chlorite, associated diorites, fine-grained mica-slates, quartzites, omerates, dolomites, and limestones, is here met extending over a large part of the North Riding Hastings.

he limestones are sometimes coarsely crystal- but more generally fine grained, dark grey in r, and from an admixture of mica, pass into cal- ous schists. This series of rocks, many thousand thickness, appears to be conformable with the ent coarsely crystalline gneissic strata, which a continuous part of the great Laurentian area anada and northern New York. These rocks of ngs thus appear to be a portion of the true Lau- n series, in proof of which they are, in the hip of Lake, apparently overlaid unconforma- y rocks bearing the mineralogical character of orthosites of the Labrador or Upper Lauren- eries. To these facts is moreover to be added vidence of organic remains. The *Eozoon Cana- ,* which characterizes the uppermost or Gren- band of the Laurentian limestones, on the Otta- as been detected in the grey fine grained lime- s of Hastings; in a fragmentary condition in o, and more recently in a large and well-defined , on the weathered surface of a similar lime- in Tudor; in both cases however, filled, not serpentine, but with carbonate of lime.

lthough these rocks have been traced over a con- ble area, it is not yet certain whether their dis- tion is due to a synclinal or an anticlinal form. e latter case they would be an older series than other Laurentian rocks of the region, and pro- than any others as yet examined in Canada. owever, as seems more probable, they occupy a inal, they will represent an upper member of the or Lower Laurentian, and it will then remain to ecided whether these Hastings limestones belong Higher position of the system than any yet ex- ed in the Ottawa district, or whether they are the alents of the Grenville band, of which they con- he peculiar fossil. In this case, their peculiari- both in texture and mineral characters, must be ded as due to original local differences. In the ngs series, in addition to the lead and iron com- o other parts of the Laurentian system, the do- es are often highly ferruginous, and copper is ently met with in small quantities, together with ic, antimony and bismuth.

he mineralogy of the Laurentian rocks is as yet nperfectly studied, since this system is scarcely n except in Canada, New York, and parts of dinavia. In the last Report will be found a arative study of the mineralogy of these rocks e two continents. It is there shown that in ay, Sweden, and Finland, besides the ores of copper, lead, and cobalt, tin, silver, mercury gold,—the latter two however, in but small quan- occur among the minerals of the Laurentian m. (Report for 1865-66, p. 196).

ince those pages of the Geological Report were en, gold has been met with among the rocks of ngs, under conditions of which some account will und in the subjoined report. It may be added the locality of copper ore mentioned by Mr. Mac- ne (Report 1865-66, p. 106) is on the same lot as Richardson mine, where two or three explorations had been made for copper, previous to the one in which the gold was accidentally discovered. The greenish epidotic gneiss, with red feldspathic and grey quartzose layers, is in some parts chloritic, and encloses also a bed of imperfect steatite. Besides the veins of quartz holding epidote, chlorite and specular iron, one was observed containing yellow and purple copper ores in a gangue of quartz and ferruginous bitter-spar. This latter mineral, in some specimens obtained from an excavation on that lot in 1864, is seen to be, in parts, decomposed, leaving only a light reddish pulverulent oxyd of iron, like that which is described in the Report for 1865-66, page 85, as derived from the decay of a similar spar in veins in the Eastern Townships. The reddish earthy matter, described by Mr. Michel as partly filling the gold-bearing crevice at the Richardson mine, has evidently a similar origin. It is there however associated with a black carbonaceous matter, which is described as encrusting the walls of the fissure. This occurs, in the specimens before me, in small fragments with a conchoidal fracture, and a somewhat resinous lustre, and is soft and readily crushed between the fingers. When exposed to heat in a tube, it gives out some water, but no bituminous matter; in the open air, at a red heat it takes fire, and burns readily without flame, leaving a somewhat abundant ash, whitish and sometimes reddish, consisting of carbonate of lime, with some silicious and ferruginous matter, including a quantity of gold. This metal is visible in the forms of grains and scales in the recent fractures of the black substance, which, although coal-like in its aspect, resembles more the carbonaceous matter which has been described in the Geology of Canada, as filling veins or fissures in the rocks of the Quebec group, and is doubtless derived from the transformation of bitumen.

"This substance, as I have shown, is in some cases so far altered by oxydation, as to have a composition like that of anthracite, and is then scarcely distinguishable from the Madoc mineral. The examination of various specimens from the Madoc mine, shows the native gold in three different associations; first in the black carbonaceous matter; second in the reddish ochery oxyd of iron, which is found in the same crevices with the latter; and third in plates in the midst of crystalline ferriferous bitterspar. The farther examination of veins in their undecomposed state, carrying this carbonaceous matter, will perhaps throw a clearer light on its relations. Meanwhile it would seem, from the study of the specimens, that this black matter, probably in the form of bitumen, had first been introduced into the fissures, which were subsequently filled with the ferruginous bitterspar, whose deposition was contemporaneous with that of the gold. The precious metal is therefore found, not only in the midst of the bitter-spar, but disseminated through the carbonaceous matter which has resulted from the subsequent change of the bitumen, as well as through the decomposed spar. This association of the metal, although singular, is thus at the same time, perfectly intelligible.

"Carbonaceous matters not unfrequently occur in mineral veins, in other regions, and are met with in several localities in the Laurentian rocks of Scandinavia, where, according to Daubrée, in the silver mine of Kongsberg, a matter allied to anthracite, and similar to that of Madoc, occurs in mammillary masses imbedded in the calc-spar of the veinstone, and sometimes penetrated by native silver. (Ann. des Mines [4] iv. p. 260.) In other veins in that region the presence of bitumen is indicated, and in the beds of magnetic iron ore found in gneiss at Dannemora, small masses of a matter closely resembling bituminous coal in composition, and penetrated by quartz veins, occur in the midst of the ore. According to Daubree, both graphite and anthracite, where they occur in the ancient rocks of Scandinavia, are accompanied by bitumen. No such associations have hitherto been observed with the graphite of our Laurentian series.

"As to the presence of gold in these ancient rocks, it was for a long time the opinion of most geologists that gold was confined to the rocks of the Lower Silurian period, and when it was shown by the Geological Survey, a few years since, that the Upper Silurian strata of eastern Canada were auriferous, this conclusion was received by the geological world with a surprise, which was farther increased when Prof. Whitney pointed out that the gold of California occurs in rocks still more recent. In Scandinavia, however, as above noted, small portions of gold have been found in several localities in rocks, probably of Laurentian age, though in 1849, according to Durocher, none of them were worked. It is worthy of notice in this connection, that Dr. A. A. Hayes of Boston, in 1864, detected in a pyritiferous quartz from the twenty-third lot of the sixth concession of Belmont, a small amount of gold, equal to about ten grains' weight to the ton of rock. More recently, Dr. Girdwood of this city, in examining a portion from a bed of impure plumbago, from the twenty-first lot of the sixth concession of North Elmsley, found in two samples, small quantities of silver, with traces of gold. The rocks of this locality are lithologically unlike those of the Hastings series, and have the general character of those of the great Laurentian area, to which they belong; so that gold may eventually be found widely distributed through the rocks of this system.

"Since the report of Mr. Michel was handed in, I am informed that the Richardson mine has been reopened, and has yielded specimens of great richness, some of which I have seen. The gold in them is disseminated in the same ferruginous bitter-spar already mentioned. The conviction expressed by Mr. Michel, at the close of his report is thus fully justified.

"With regard to the existence of bismuth in this region, alluded to above, I have received from a reliable source, a small specimen, said to have been found in Tudor, which contains bismuth-ochre, or earthy carbonate of bismuth, associated with quartz.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"T. STERRY HUNT."

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—None of the Fenians who participated in the revolt have been captured. Nine of the persons who were arrested in Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians have been tried, found guilty and heavily sentenced.

Feb. 21.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged.

It is now stated that Stephens, the C. O. I. R., is not and has not been in Ireland. It is reported that he has recently been seen in Paris.

The national troops are posted at various places in Kerry and Cork counties in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak.

The English government announces that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.

LONDON, Feb. 20, (noon).—Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra is quite ill to-day with rheumatism.

(Evening).—The Princess Alexandra has been confined and safely delivered of a girl.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The news from Spain is of an exciting character. Though the government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

LONDON, Feb. 25, (midnight).—In accordance with the programme announced by the government on the 11th inst., resolutions on reform were introduced in the House of Commons this evening.

Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the debate, and on the part of the government proposed four new franchises and the change of some borough seats.

Mr. Bright followed, and made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme of the Derby administration.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasants in the Danubian provinces, and a large number of arrests have been made by the government authorities.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12.20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7.58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7.50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West 10.40 A. M.
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This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

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THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

The Gold Region.

The effect produced by the publication of Mr. Michel's report is already visible in the marked increase in the rush of travel towards the auriferous region of North Hastings, which has taken place during this week. Every day fresh lines of stages from Belleville are put on the route, and all come in crowded with passengers. As the Report becomes more widely disseminated, the excitement will rise to a greater height, and we are likely soon to realize the truth of the assertions we have heard frequently made of late, that in every town and village in Canada through which recent visitors have passed on their way to the gold mines, numbers of persons are preparing to close up their business, and start early in the season to try their fortune in the New Eldorado. To this home supply of immigrants and speculators must be added the thousands who may be looked for from the United States, where attention to the gold mines of Canada has at length been fairly aroused; and now that the press in Great Britain is also beginning to allude to the subject, there can be little doubt that as soon as navigation opens, there will be a large quota of gold hunters from the old country.

Perhaps the least excited individuals on this now absorbing question, hitherto, have been the people of Madoc Village themselves; but they now seem to be ness with which house property offered for sale at moderate prices has been purchased, and to the comparatively exorbitant rents demanded for any sort of buildings near the business centre of the village. This, however, may be carried to too great an extent, as some of the more speculative and enterprising class prefer taking their chance in the new villages near the Richardson mine, where a number of buildings have been run up within the last few days, and which have given a different aspect to the neighbourhood, even before the views so lately taken for *Harper's Weekly*, have been published. One of the new taverns has been rented at fifty dollars a month, and an enterprising Lawyer has opened his office and stuck up his "shingle" at the "Eldorado House." ;

The rumour of a new mine—equal to, if not better than the Richardson,—having been struck at McCanse's, (not far from the northern line of the township), has also added very materially to the fever. Passing the spot, on our way to Tudor, on Thursday, we stopped to examine the excavation in the rock, but saw none of the gold, as the person who had possession of it was not there at the time. We were informed, however, that Col. Haultain, M. P. P. for Peterborough, had obtained a specimen, a day or two before. Of the fact of gold having been found there, no doubt seems to be entertained.

Mining for gold, however, is not confined to this Township, but is being carried on in Tudor, to the east of Millbridge; and in a short time we expect there will be a line of diggers on at least every other lot—from lot No. 8 in the 6th concession of Madoc—northward as far as the lead mines at Beaver Creek. Several mines now being worked are visible from the Hastings Road, and there are besides a number of others at short distances from it.—W. Michael, of lot 10 in the 7th concession of Tudor, reports finding a show of gold from rock above the surface of the ground. Signs from various other points—some of which are kept secret—are also reported—and none of those who have commenced operations exhibit any symptoms of discouragement or intention of abandoning their enterprises, while speculators of all classes—on either a large or a small scale—appear to be becoming more and more eager to buy up land and claims.

☞ In Dr. Sterry Hunt's Report on the Hastings County Gold Region (which will be found on the first page, the "carbonaceous matter" in which some of the gold from the Richardson Mine is found, is described very fully. In this connection, the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, M.P.P., will be interesting. The letter, which is dated on the 5th ult.—more than a fortnight before the Report was published—was written by a geologist of high reputation in the western section of the Province, who has studied and described the rocks of Hastings County:—

"The specimens of Madoc gold which you left with me, are of two more or less distinct kinds. Whilst many of the little nuggets consist of quartz or gneissoid rock with intermixed gold, others consist of *brown coal* or *lignite* penetrated also by strings and scales of the precious metal. This was what you took for charcoal. It is true lignite, however, and its presence at Madoc is very remarkable. The gold itself is of very good quality; its richness being equal to between 22 and 23 carats. Perfectly pure gold is of 24 carats. English Sovereigns are of 22 carat value,—that is to say, in every 24 parts (grains, ounces, pounds, or other weight) 22 parts consist of pure gold, and the other 2 parts of silver, or silver and copper alloy. The gold in chains, rings, &c., never exceeds 18 carats, and is often of lower value."

A Contrast.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, Feb. 25, 1867.

SIR,—It has been my fortune to have travelled through almost every State of the Northern United States except Iowa and Minnesota. I have visited in my conviction that there is no better place on the Continent for making money; confident in my conclusion that the undeveloped resources of Canada are far greater than of any Northern State in the Union. We have immense resources; mines yet not opened, forests still untouched by the axe.

But while the United States does not compare with Canada as to her undeveloped material resources, the policy of the United States Government has always been better than that of the Colonies, in holding out inducements to the industrious poor man. Poor men become rich men in the States quicker than in Canada, because in the former country all are treated by the Government alike; whereas in this country the laws favour the rich man. Take, for instance, the policy of the Crown Lands Department. In the States they give away the land to any settler; he can go on the territory and take up 160 acres, and hold it till the Government agent comes, when he has to pay $1.25 an acre. In most of the new States and Territories, the Government agent does not come at all before the man dies. Thus, in California, almost all the real property is held entirely by the right of possession; and not, as in Canada, by the right of property and right of possession. Our poor settlers in the back townships have had to stint themselves and starve their families, in order to pay the miserable instalments to the Crown Lands Department.

But more particularly with regard to the method of managing mining lands have those persons who, unfortunately for the country, have had this trust, made fools of themselves. Mining lands in Madoc can be had for $2 an acre in lots of 200 acres. Now, this is practically debarring the poor man; what poor man that finds a mine on Crown Lands has $400 to pay for it? and while he goes to find, another with money comes and takes it. In California, all that was necessary was for a man to put down a stake, and if he wished to hold it afterwards, get it recorded in the Miners' Recording Office, which was distinct and different from the Land Recording Office. He could not then go away and allow other persons to develop the country till he should get a good price, but had to put on a certain amount of work or his claim would be subject to be re-located. He could take as small a piece as he pleased, not like this country, where you have to buy 100 or 200 acres of unprofitable land in order to get one acre of mining property.

Many other points remain to be noted, but I have not time to notice them. Suffice it to say, that the policy pursued in the States has proved successful, and that in less than six years the large territory of Utah has been divided into five Territories, and one of them—Nevada—has risen to a State. It is to be hoped that the Crown Lands Department will begin to read a little about other countries, and not think that all the wisdom belongs to themselves. It is to be hoped that they will learn enough wisdom to open up such townships as Barrie, Kaladar, Sheffield and Tudor, to the poor pioneer who is willing to endure the hardship if he has a chance for the reward. This hope may now perhaps be realized, as almost all the speculators who are Members of Parliament and take a "great interest in the country" about here, have secured enough land for themselves.

Yours, &c.,

OMRI.

THE LEAD MINES OF TUDOR.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, a gentleman of considerable practical experience in mining, is now engaged in working a lead for the Boston "Tudor Lead Mining Company," on lots 28 and 29 in the 14th concession of Tudor. A new shaft was opened last week, and with fair prospects of success, the galena being found in a gangue of calc-spar and sulphate of barytes, or heavy spar (commonly known in these regions as "lead-quartz.")

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, while Mr. C. Plane was bringing a load of building timber into the village, his sleigh was upset in turning a corner. He was thrown off, and part of the timber fell upon him. At first it was feared he must have been badly hurt, but he fortunately escaped without serious injury.

TEA-MEETING.—The last one of the season will be held on Tuesday evening next, at six o'clock, in the W. M. Church, Hazzard's Corners.

has on former occasions been the case. Among subjects discussed and the resolutions moved the following :—

d by Mr. Tumelty, seconded by Mr. Wood hat in the opinion of this Council it is deemed adble to take preliminary steps for the separation he North Riding of the County of Hastings, and em it into a separate County." Carried.

he By-Law defining the County roads leading ough Madoc, was discussed, and passed.

or the road from Bridgewater to Queensboro, ed by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Farley, in endment. "That 100 dollars be granted." Carried.

adoc to Bridgewater, moved by Mr. Tumelty, seced by Mr. Wood, "That 500 dollars be granted. ried.

HE CONFEDERATION BILL.—The Montreal News of day says :—"A private despatch received by the antic Cable informs us that the Confederation bill passed through the third reading in the House Lords, and would, as a matter of course, be immeately sent down to the Commons. It would probby have been introduced there last evening, but as urday is not a working day, and Sunday intereds, we shall not likely hear of it again until Tues-'s despatches came to hand. The bill having n passed with such unanimity in the Upper use, is not likely to meet much opposition in the wer, and our anti-Confederate friends may, there-e, make their minds easy, and, like the dog in the nger, grin and bear it."

The Montreal Gazette says the name "Kingdom Canada" for the Confederation has been changed the "Dominion of Canada."

A proclamation appears in the Canada Gazette ther proroguing Parliament until the 6th of April.

By Atlantic Cable.

ONDON, Feb. 26, (noon)—The privilege of the writ habeas corpus in Ireland has been suspended for ree months longer.

Earl Russell censured the American government pleading for the Fenians.

The reform measures of Earl Derby form the topic general conversation, and the leading newspapers ve editorial articles in approval.

(Evening).—The government have withdrawn their olutions on reform, and promise to lay before rliament a regular reform bill.

The bill for the confederation of the British proces in North America has passed the House of rds.

BERLIN, Feb. 26th.—King William of Prussia will the Emperor of Germany.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—Capt. McAffarty, formerly of the nited States army, and recently a leading member the Fenian organization in America, and a companon of Head Centre Stephens, was arrested in this y to-day on suspicion of having been concerned in e recent outbreak at Killarney.

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G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 28, 1867.

DENTIST.

MR. WALKER,

FORMERLY from Dr. RELYEA'S Office, Belleville, will Open ROOMS, again, in MADOC, on the 15th of MARCH.

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Benn, Charles
Bacon, Robert
Cameron, D
Crouch, Wesley
Connel, Miss Rachel
Elliot, W
Embury, David
Eagan, Thos.
Fanning, John
Fox, J C
Ferguson, A
Fenn, Robert
Gibbens, James
Golloway, Hugh
Galloway, Johnson
Garven, James
Grant, Robt. (2)
George, Billa
Howry, J A
Hughes, Peter
Harkins, Alex.
Keene, Wm
Mulrane, Michael
McCoy, Wm
Morrison, Wm
McCann, Jno.
McCoy, Isabella
Nicolson, Miss Mary
Purdy, J F
Pace, D W
Palmer, Alex.
Parsons, A H
Robinson, Benjn (2)
Rennie, Jas
Rollins, Samuel
Read, John
Stackpole, Augustus (2)
Wannamaker, Jas P & Jacob C.
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Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

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NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE for SIX DOLLARS given by the undersigned to Dr. McQUILLAN, on the 5th of October, 1865 as no Value has been received.

Huntingdon, Feb. 20, 1867. GEORGE McGINNESS.

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LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 81 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 61, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 81 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.
☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and 1 for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc,—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

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J. R. KETCHESON,

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WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

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Save Your Money!

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WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.

ASHES	$1.75 ₱ 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.35 @ $1.40.
" (Spring)	$1.35 @ $1.40.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c @ 45c
OATS	35c @ 00
PEAS	65c
PORK	$6 @ $7.
HIDES	$7.
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,50@$0,00. Spring Wheat, $1,35@$1.40. Barley, 55c@58c. Rye, 68c@00. Peas, 65c@00. Oats, 35c@. Potash, $4,75 Hides, $6,00. Sheepskins, 60c@00.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH.

May calm contentment be thy future lot,
And every effort be alike success;
And may the closing of another year
Find joys increasing, and thy troubles less.

And should affliction o'er thy path be spread,
Or some dear idol of thy fancy fall;
Oh, may it teach thee, with a humble heart,
To trust in Providence, who cares for all.

May all the changes of the coming year,
Each prove a messenger of peace and love.
To show the wisdom of a Mighty Hand,
And fix thy lengings on the world above.

And should the object of thy earnest prayer
At length be granted thee, may grace divine,
The gift accompany, and make it blest,
Till thou in happiness the world resign.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Report states that the text of the Confederation bill was received on the 20th ult. by the Government by mail per the steamer Nestorian.

The Toronto *Globe* states that the name of the new Confederation is to be CANADA; the Upper Province is to be styled ONTARIO; the Lower Province, QUEBEC; while the Maritime Provinces are to retain their present distinctive designations.

The latest advices from England indicate that matters were progressing to the entire satisfaction of the delegates. M. Langevin is expected in Ottawa early this month; he will be the first of the Canadian delegates to return.

A man named Martin Tasker was arrested at Kingston on the 21st ult., on a charge of arson committed at Belleville nearly two years ago.

Last week a drove of about sixty cattle passed over the ice from Kingston to Cape Vincent, having been purchased for the American market.

It is stated at Montreal that all the Fenian prisoners have had their sentences commuted to twenty years' service in the penitentiary, no difference being made between those recommended to mercy and those not.

Nelson Davis, of Montreal, is erecting a new cheese factory at St. Andrew's, Argentueil county, C. E., which will take the milk of six hundred cows. Similar enterprises are on foot at Lachute, and several parties in Missisquoi are about to apply for an act of incorporation for the Bedford Cheese Manufacturing Company.

A meeting of merchants was held in Quebec on the 20th ult., to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a line of steamers between that city and the Lower Provinces. Resolutions were passed to form a company, fixing the capital stock at $100,000, in shares of $100 each. A board of provisional directors to open a stock list and take the necessary steps to organize the company were appointed. At the close of the proceedings nearly one-half of the required amount had been subscribed.

A despatch from Montreal, dated the 22nd ult., says that a Wesleyan minister named Vandenburg, living at Lachute, eloped with a sister of Mr. Steinforth, with whom he was boarding. They came to Montreal as Mr. Wood and lady, living as man and wife till Monday night, when they left by train for Portland. Vandenburg is said to have a wife living at Coburg.

While the pier was being sunk under the Trenton Bridge, last week, and loaded with stone, the ice suddenly gave way and the crib went down like a shot. Engineer McCarty happened to be on the crib at the time, and in jumping off a handspike flew and hit him on the arm, breaking the small bone near the elbow.—*Trenton Courier.*

The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at £3,500,000.

Father Gavazzi, who has been missing for sometime, has turned up in Venice, where he announces a series of lectures.

A ladies' rowing club is said to be in progress of formation in London, and that it intends to turn out several 'fours' on the Thames.

A remarkable and perhaps unparalelled coincidence is recorded in the civil registry of Bar-sur-Aube. In 1866 there were inscribed there 106 births, 106 deaths, and 106 marriages.

Amongst other novelties promised during the continuance of the Paris Exhibition is a swimming match across the Channel.

It is estimated that the value of the goods already received in Paris for the Internatianal Exposition amounts to £1,000,000.

It has been claimed on credible authority that the young Lord Belgrave, son of Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, and grandson of the Marquis of Westminster, will be the wealthiest man in the world.

The young Jew Mortara, whose abduction some years back caused such excitement in Europe, has just entered the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, as a novice, before joining the order of regular canons of St. Jean-de-Latran. He is now fifteen years old.

The quinquennial census of the population of France, just completed, gives 35,064,094, as the number of inhabitants, exclusive of 125,000 employed abroad in Algeria, Mexico, &c. This is an increase of 680,903 over the census of 1861.

The return of the cholera this year is predicted by a writer in England on account of an additional issue of the "godless florin" which has just taken place. The said florin has earned its name on account of the omission of the words "Dei Gratia" from the inscription.

A letter from the Grisons reports the fall of red snow to the depth of three inches. The fall lasted about two hours, and was succeeded by white to double that depth. The phenomenon in question is not uncommon, and is due to the presence of a microscopic mushroom, the *proto-coccus nivalis.*

One of the smallest elephants ever imported into England arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, in the ship Frigate Bird, from Rangoon. This curiosity is only 3 feet high, very docile, and, on its way up from the ship to the house of the naturalist who bought it, went into a public-house, and, inserting the end of its trunk into a jug of beer that was on the bar-counter, sucked up the contents, much to the surprise of those present.

A curious result of the universal liability to military service was mentioned the other day by Baron Dalwigh in the Darmstadt Chamber of Representatives. It is that in a thousand German enterprises "beyond the seas," there are hardly more than two or three Prussians. Their liability to serve in the army prevents them from leaving their own country, till they are too old to be enterprising.

The Malta Times of Jan. 31 says:—"We have good grounds for stating that it is the intention of the Home Government to expend a very large sum on increasing the armament of this fortress. The amount determined on will probably exceed half a million sterling."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Sir James Anderson writes to a friend in New York that the Great Eastern will positively sail from Liverpool on the 20th of March. She had been placed on a gridiron, so that they could get under her, and her bottom was found to be sound and tight. He says:—

"The condition of the great ship is in all respects superior to my best anticipations. She is a magnificent, great, strong fabric, and will go to sea stronger, better equipped, in better steaming order, and with more steaming power than she ever yet started with since she was launched. I venture to say that she will be recognized when she arrives in America, as the finest ocean palace that ever floated, with every convenience for two thousand passengers, without crowding or anything to cause discomfort. We are fitted with 2,700 bed places, but are only furnishing 2,000 beds. I have taken away or left out every bed that would spoil the comfort of a cabin. She will, I think, this year prove whether a good principle is to be inauguruted at once or indefinitely postponed; whether great steamers connecting Europe and America are yet to become a feature as marked on the ocean, as your Fall river steamers are, of what Americans will have when they can command it. Of one thing I feel convinced, that there is no other nation and no other port but your own can make her successful, and we shall soon see whether she will be so preferred as to make her profitable and give to Americans, so fond of travelling, a great ferry boat in which sea-sickness must be the exception, and all other risks less than in any other ocean steamer."

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CENTIPEDE.—Much sympathy is expressed in the Lyons country papers for the fate of a young and rising musician, who at the last conscription was unfortunate enough to draw a *mauvais numero*, and he was sent out to join a regiment quartered at Vera Cruz. He was at once employed in the band. In consequence of his good conduct, Benoit Denis succeeded in obtaining the colonel's permission to perform at private balls and concerts, and thus gain a certain independence. On the 5th of last December, Benoit Denis, after executing a fantasia on the cornet-a-piston at the country house of a wealthy American merchant residing near Vera Cruz, quitted the heated concert-room to refresh himself in the pleasure-grounds and enjoy the cool which he happened to see near a fountain, filled with fresh water, and put it to his lips. Frightful screams instantly attracted the company to the spot. Denis was lying on the earth, his hair on end, his features livid, the body and tail of a monster scolopender (*mille-pieds*) protruding from his gaping mouth. The reptile, whose bite is more venomous than that of a scorpion, had taken shelter from the heat in the cool porcelain beaker. As Benoit approached the vase to his lips, the scolopender leapt sprung at his open throat. In vain was the reptile's body out away. Once its fangs close on their prey it is impossible to tear them open. A surgeon was chanced to be among the guests proceeded to cut them out of the flesh, piece by piece, but by the time the operation was over the poison had produced fatal results, and after three hours of agonising convulsions the unfortunate young *artiste* expired.

VARIETIES.

Men's companions generally resemble themselves, and he who can tolerate a slippery trick is ready to go and do likewise.

A reporter in describing a meeting of a total abstinence society, said that "they had a most harmonious and profitable session, and retired from the hall in the best of spirits."

Alexander Dumas the elder, returning from a day's sport at the country-seat of a friend with an enormous game-bag, was asked, "Well Dumas, what have you killed?"—"Time," was the quiet reply.

"Have your cabbages tender hearts?" asked a duteous wife of a costermonger.—"They can't have anything else, mar'm," was the reply, "for they have been with me crying about the streets all the morning."

When a former Mayor of Portsmouth was knighted by one of the Georges at a naval review, he stumbled as he was rising from his knee; upon which, with a great presence of mind, he apologised to the king by saying, "Your majesty has loaded me with so much honour that I cannot well stand under it."

During the agitation of the Reform question in 1832, the cry was for "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." A well-known Edinburg Conservative happening at the time to dine at an inn in Perth, was attended by a loquacious waiter, who unteered his opinion that the demand should be vigorously enforced. The guest resolved to punish him for his forwardness, and on the dinner bill being brought, gave him its exact amount. "Oh, sir," said the waiter, "do you allow nothing to myself?"—"Not a penny," was the reply. "I am, yourself, for 'the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.'"

A Yorkshire chawbacon called on a physician in the depth of dyspeptic despair. The doctor gave him some plain advice as to his food, making a thorough change, and ending by writing a prescription for some tonic, saying, "Take that, and come back in a fortnight." In ten days Giles returned blooming and happy, the picture of health. The doctor was delighted, and proud of his skill. He asked to see the prescription he had given but Giles said he had not got it. "Where is it?"—"I took it, sir."—"Took it? what have you done with it?"—"I ate it, sir! you told me to take it!"

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH TRYING.—A good story is told of a Glasgow merchant who, on his death-bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having stated his fears regarding his future prospects, he asks the gentleman, "Do you think if I were to leave £10 to the Free Kirk that my soul would be saved?" "Well," replied the cautious minister, "I could not just promise you that, but I think it is an experiment well worth trying."

THE PENALTIES PAID FOR USING TOBACCO.—A French paper remarks that tobacco has had its martyrs. Abbas I., seventh Shah of Persia, had the noses cut off those who smoked, and the noses off those who took snuff. Michel Federowitz, Czar of Russia, also executed without trial those of his subjects who were guilty of the practice. Mahomed IV. had a hole bored in the noses of his culprits, and a pipe introduced across the face. The Parliament of Paris prescribed tobacco. Urban VII. and Urban VIII. excommunicated it, as had formerly been done to pigs who had eaten children, caterpillars and cockchafers who had had the audacity to devour the vegetation. Queen Elizabeth, of Spain, authorised the confiscation, for the benefit of the church, of snuff-boxes. Richelieu did better than that—he made a tax upon them.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 220. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The party called the "Adullamites" under the leadership of Mr. Roebuck, have resolved to join their forces with the Liberals.

The English Court of Admiralty in the case of the steamer Alexandria, which the United States Consul Dudley recently commenced suit to recover, has required security for the costs in the event of the cause being decided for the defendant. The final decision is reserved until the performance of this preliminary.

March 1st.—The bill for the Confederation of the British North American provinces has been read twice in the House of Commons.

Chas. F. Browne, the American humourist, better known as "Artemus Ward," is lying dangerously ill at Southampton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His life is despaired of.

LONDON, March 2.—The Colonial Minister has resigned for reasons connected with the reform question. The reform bill promised by government will be presented to parliament on the 11th.

March 3.—It is reported that despatches have been received, announcing that war has broken out in India.

March 4.—Despatches have been received here from Dublin which announce the capture of the famous Col. O'Connor, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overhauled by the authorities at Athlone, Westmeath county, two hundred miles from the scene of the insurrection.

March 4.—Lord Brougham has made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the principle of household suffrage.

The following changes have been made in the English cabinet:—The Duke of Richmond becomes Colonial Secretary; Sir John Pakington, Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Honourable H. J. Corry, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Steven Cave, President of the Board of Trade.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The efforts of the American legation at Paris to procure a remission of the baggage search during the existence of the international exposition, have failed. The French government has officially announced that it will not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

One of the reforms proposed by the Emperor, the abolishment of the reply to the address from the throne, is peculiarly unpopular. The liberal party insist upon the preservation of this privilege.

In the French Court of Admiralty, in the case of the United States against Armand Fils, the appeal of the United States against the decree requiring the payment into the court of a certain sum of money as security for the costs of the suit was again rejected.

VENICE, March 1.—The sons of General Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans in their battle against the Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar of Russia has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the island of Candia to Greece.

MORE TROUBLE IN INDIA.—The brief despatch by the Atlantic Cable, announcing the report that war has broken out in India, gives no intimation of the cause of what it is to be hoped will prove to be a mere local disturbance, nor in what part of the vast Empire it has occurred. The following paragraph, which we find, under the heading of the "Army," in the New York *Albion*, of the 2nd inst, perhaps indicates the locality, and that the religious prejudices of the native population are again being inflamed:—

The Delhi Gazette says:—"We hear that a native officer, a Duffadar of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment for disobedience of orders in receiving a fakir into the lines, and countenancing him in seditious talk. And, by way of encouraging European officers to do their duty, the officer who reported the matter has got severely wigged by the general, and has been recommended to leave the regiment."

Crown Lands Mis-Management.

We have, from time to time, done our best to show the impediments thrown in the way of the settlement of the wild lands, and the loss sustained by the revenue of the Province, in consequence of the system so long pursued by the Crown Lands Department. This has virtually turned our forests into a vast "preserve," for the especial benefit of the lumbering interest, which has exerted a controlling political influence in and out of Parliament. With the exception of the Peterborough *Review*, which is published in a district near enough to the backwoods, to render it thoroughly conversant with the evils of the present mode of mis-management, the press generally has hitherto shown but little inclination to discuss the matter—possibly because in the older settled cities and towns they had no direct interest in it. The discovery of gold, the favouritism shown to wholesale and lumbering speculators, and the recent order reserving all merchantable timber, on lots now sold, for the space of three years—of course for the lumbermen—are, however, we are glad to see, attracting attention to the question, which is now vigorously discussed by the *Chronicle*. Elsewhere, also, a spirit of inquiry and indignation is being aroused, to which expression is given, in newspapers which can address their remarks to larger and more influential constituencies than that of North Hastings, as will be seen by the following:—

"There appears to be no doubt that a few speculators with political influence have succeeded in getting possession of many thousands of acres of gold lands in Madoc and the adjoining townships through the inadvertence of the Crown Lands Department.—*Montreal Telegraph.*"

The public in this part of Canada is expecting every day to hear of the Hastings Region being proclaimed a Gold Mining District, and put under the regulations of the Gold Act, whereby speculation would be checked and the working of mines encouraged. Mr. Michel's report, the subsequent discoveries and proofs of the richness and extent of the new gold region, abundantly prove the existence of gold, while the flocking in of miners and gold-hunters at Belleville and Madoc, and the formation of mining companies in nearly every town of Upper Canada, show the effect of the discoveries on the public mind. In all the facts there should be sufficient basis to justify the Commissioner of Crown Lands in proclaiming the northern part of the County of Hastings and adjoining townships a Gold District. It is inconceivable why the matter is delayed. The lumbering interest which gained an ascendency over the executive while the seat of government was located at Quebec, and still retains that ascendency now that Ottawa is the capital, may possibly present objections, and seek to retard and injure the development of the gold mining industry in Canada, just as it has succeeded for its own selfish ends in retarding agricultural settlement in the back country. But with the spreading conviction of vast mineral wealth in the rear townships, the public will demand facilities for its exploitation; and it ought to be the ambition of the administration to anticipate these wants and to lead rather than be driven in facilitating the development of the resources of the country.—*Kingston News.*

The London Star, in an article having what some may regard as a semi-official character, says that although Ottawa is to be the capital of the new confederation, the Queen's prerogative is preserved, and it is probable that a more central point will have to be chosen.

Fenian Items.

The New York Herald says that the Roberts party recently held a secret convention for the State of New York at Utica. It is contemplated to make final arrangements for operations in Canada at a much earlier period of the season than the public would be led to expect. The Roberts Fenians claim to be in a far superior state of efficiency in the matter of arms, munitions, uniforms, &c., than at this time last year. They express their intention not to move from here until they feel confident of securing a foothold on Canadian soil; they go to stay, is their laconic expression, and from the general appearance of activity among the body it is evident trouble for the Kanucks is brewing in the Fenian camp." The Stephens branch, it appears, is holding a similar "convention" in New York, but Fenians of all kinds are of too little importance now for anybody to give much attention to what they may say or contemplate.

The Paris correspondent of the London Sunday Gazette writing on Friday evening, Feb. 8, says:—"Jas. Stephens, late Fenian head centre, has just arrived in Paris by the Ville de Paris. It may be that he is short of funds, for he crossed the Atlantic as a second-class passenger; but he endeavoured to keep dark, and may, therefore, still be considered as a conspirator. When I saw him on his way out to the United States to organize, he told me plainly that he should return to resume the head of his rebellion; and he has returned as far as this country, and has now only to run the gauntlet, and get into some Irish port—that is to say, if he intends going on with the dangerous game, from which very few persons rise up winners. We shall probably soon know who are in the right—those who consider Fenianism played out, and its chief in search of a quiet spot to spend what he has been able to lay by; or those who believe in the conspiracy, and look for the coming of Stephens as Napoleon, as Hoche, as Humbert were looked for in times which were far darker than the present for England."

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the Fenian emissary has arrived here from Ireland, and reported to the brotherhood that the English statements that the rebellion has ended, are false. The organization is stronger than ever. The soldiers are under immediate drill of 400 officers who have served in this country during the rebellion. As to defection among the British troops, it is understood they will march wherever ordered but when they come to fire they will know what to do. An American officer has enlisted 8,000 British soldiers since Christmas.

PLUMBAGO.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Leader says:—"There is no doubt that some of the land in this section of the country is very rich in plumbago. I have heard of a person who has recently gone to England with samples of the plumbago obtained on the river Blanche, about sixteen miles below Ottawa, intending if his expectations as to their value are confirmed to buy a large quantity of land in the neighbourhood. A crushing mill is now being erected by the owner of the land in question."

Mr. Tache, a draughtsman at Ottawa, has invented a flag for the new Dominion which is now on exhibition at Paris.

It is stated that spring importations will be light in view of the uncertainty as to whether the present tariff will continue under confederation. It is generally believed it will be reduced.

A despatch to the *Globe* states that a requisition calling upon Hon. J. A. Macdonald to allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of Ottawa City, in the Legislature of Ontario, was in circulation on the 2nd inst. and was signed freely.

It is reported that the opening of the Murray Canal will be commenced in spring. Surveyors are now making preparations.

Mr. Speaker Wellbridge has received information of the death of Wm. Spink, clerk of the Routine and Records of the Legislative Assembly, and an old and well-known public servant. The Speaker does not intend to fill the vacancy as Confederation is so soon to be consummated.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

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ABOUT 15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.
For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.
T. D. LEDYARD,
74, Young street, Toronto.

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in this section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, 75 cents.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

A few weeks since, we frequently heard the remark made, that with all the digging that was going on in various parts of the Township of Madoc, it was quite time that some fresh discoveries of the precious metal should be made. This idea, whether arising from a feeling of impatience or of doubt, was a very natural one, though not quite reasonable. It can scarcely be expected, on calm consideration, that every one who engages in blasting the quartz rock which abounds, or in washing earth taken from excavations where promising "indications" have been found, or from the beds of creeks, should speedily find gold either in paying or even small quantities—as in that case, the whole of this region would prove to be far richer than California or Australia or any other district where gold-mining has been successfully carried on. Whatever doubts may have been entertained on the point must however be set at rest after the opinions expressed by Dr Hunt and Mr. Michel in their official reports, and by the fact that numerous discoveries in places outside of North Hastings are mentioned in other newspapers than those published in this County. That so many persons should be perseveringly engaged in mining, content to go on, on the strength of the indications they meet with, while comparatively few sensation stories of gold having been found are set afloat, is really a satisfactory state of affairs. We have noted, however, from time to time, that various persons have reported finding gold, but have declined to indicate the localities from which they obtained it. Whether these are the parties who have carried away the specimens of Madoc gold which are mentioned as having been exhibited elsewhere—as for instance, in Kingston—we cannot say; but it is clear to us, and to others to whom we have spoken of the fact—that much more gold has been taken out of the Township, than has been seen by old residents here. The question is—where and how has it been obtained? It may be taken for granted that the gold must have come from this district, for what motives can strangers from a distance have in creating an excitement in favour of a place in which they have no direct interest?—It is also remarkable, that of the many hundreds who have already come to look at the gold country, and have gone again, numbers are publishing their experience and favourable opinions, while nothing to a directly contrary effect—or a single decided expression of doubt as to the actual occurrence of gold here—has been made public.

From present appearances, the real importance and value of this region as a gold-producing country will be fully and fairly tested as soon as the snow disappears and the spring opens. Among the numerous arrivals of the past week, many of the men present much more the look of practical and experienced miners than any we have yet seen. We noticed a small crowd of them on Thursday, busily engaged in prospecting the creek in front of the "Eldorado Hotel," and the way in which they went to work, broke up the ice, scooped and dug up the earth from the bed of the stream, and with bare arms vigourously "panned" away in the cold water—albeit without success at that particular point—showed they were no novices, and knew what they were about. Some of this party of gentlemen informed us that they had panned some of the earth from the Cooke creek and had obtained gold, and under circumstances which satisfied them that it had not been placed there on purpose that it might be found.

The "Barry Mine" in Elzevir, which as we before mentioned has recently been purchased by Mr. N. Strong, of Port Hope, has been farther successfully "exploited" this week. Mr. Joseph Break Markham, a Canadian who has passed five years in California and Montana, and who has recently returned home from the Rocky Mountains, visited the mine on Tuesday, and succeeded in finding a small quantity of gold in a pan of earth taken two or three feet from the surface; and in which there was also a sufficient quantity of the "black sand" to give encouragement to an experienced miner.

Gold is also reported to have been struck in the "Glover" Mine on the eastern side of the Township of Madoc within the last few days.

We paid another visit to the McCance Mine on Thursday. Just as we arrived, in company with Mr. Dale, of this village, we were saluted with a blast, and had to keep a respectful distance, while five which had been prepared, were let off in quick succession. The rock thrown out in this way was full of mineral, which, though not gold, is considered a good indication, and the quarts now being reached appears to be of a more promising quality than that we saw last week. The mine is leased by Messrs. Caven, Wright, and Carson, of Picton; and Mr. Caven exhibited to us some of the gold, in quartz of a precisely similar character to that lying around.—Mr. McCance, the owner of the lot, designs calling his tavern the "Golden City," and to lay out a village, to be known by the same name. Rock resembling very closely, in its indications, that from the McCance mine, has been taken from an experimental opening on Mr. Pine's farm, No. 26 in the 5th concession.

Mr. G. D. Rawe informs us that he this week purchased from a young man named Post, living in the Northern part of Tudor, a nugget of gold weighing two pennyweights, two grains, which was given in payment for lodging by an Indian, who had more of the same description in his possession, and said he knew where there was plenty of it.

Within the last few days gold has been reported to have been found on the farm of Mr. W. Harper, Township Clerk of Tudor, about half a mile from the village of Millbridge; and also on the farm of Mr. Hickey, near Beaver Creek, in the same township. Both of these discoveries were made in the vicinity of lead mines.

We have again heard the opinion expressed by men claiming to have practical experience in mining, that silver will be found in large quantities throughout the gold region.

South of the village of Madoc, Mr. R. R. Perry, familiarly known as the "Commodore," has leased half an acre of the big island in Hog Lake, to Mr. W. Bowerman, of Murray, and Messrs. Hartrick and Hazzard, of Toronto. Mr. Bowerman expresses his firm belief that he will strike gold within eight feet of the surface.

Travel increases every day, and in a short time will probably far exceed the preparations that making to accommodate it, in the village of Ma The frame of the new and commodious hotel w we lately mentioned was to be erected at E rado has been raised this week, and in three we time the house will be finished, and opened for b ness, under competent management.

There are symptoms of lively competition in livery-stable line of business, the stages already ning northward to the mines having full fares e time.

On Wednesday, there was a little "difficulty Eldorado. Soon after the discovery of the Rich son Mine, it will be remembered mining leases obtained from the owners of a number of farm the vicinity—most of whom, having made their gains in haste are now repenting at leisure. lessee of lot No. 19 in the fifth concession, this w disposed of a claim to some miners, who forth took possession, and preparatory to commencing erations, erected a frame shanty. The owner of land undertook to turn them off, and a small cr procee led to the spot to pull the shanty down. this did not appear to the miners to be the legal m of giving them notice to quit if they were trespass they also made a demonstration of forcible resista and their determined attitude suggested the prude of a cessation of hostilities. The affray consequen terminated without anybody being hurt, and at accounts the affair was amicably arranged.

Meeting with Mr. Campbell in Madoc on Thursd we availed of the opportunity to acquaint him w the fact that frequent complaints are made, beca his office is in Belleville instead of in this ville He informed us that most of the applications for l have come from parties outside of Madoc, and t Belleville has consequently been a more conveni point for the transaction of business. In the not probable event, however, of this being declare Gold-Mining District, he will remove his office Madoc.—There are now only two half-lots of Cr Lands unsold in this township.

☞ The following extract from a letter recen received from Mr. VENNOR, of the Geological Surv contains some hints which may prove of much va to gold-diggers in this region:—

* * * "A more detailed paper on the 'Rocks Hastings' will shortly appear in our Canadian N turalist and Geologist Magazine, in which I have deavoured to show that the gold may likely be fou at the junction of two rock bands which I have lowed and traced out for some distance. The comformable Silurian and horizontal limestones whi are more or less scattered through Madoc, and mu more so in Marmora, will likely be found considera in the way of prospecters next spring, and if they not well posted up, may cause unnecessary expen ture of both time and money; for it must be bo in mind that the gold is to be found in the lower a tilted rocks. I have prepared a map showing t parts of the townships examined last summer, whi are covered over by the above-mentioned limeston and as Dr. Hunt has given me permission to give the information in my power to parties requesti the same, I have only to add that until next May shall be happy to inform you on any points conce ing which you, or others, may desire information."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

[The following letter was received too late for i sertion last week.]

LOT 21, 5th Con., Madoc, Feb. 27, 1867.

SIR,—Thinking that some of your readers wou like to know how mining is progressing in this cality, I take the liberty of sending you the resu of my investigations in a recent visit to some of t shafts in this neighbourhood, with a few specime from the same. The shaft on the west end of 2 5th concession, belonging to Mr. John Best, sho traces of copper and lead, in quartz and spar. lot 22, 5th concession, there are four shafts in pr gress: two of them show the same indications as t one named above. The third is in a bed of yello marble, interspersed with spar. The fourth, belon ing to Messrs. Powell and McPhale, is similar to t first named, but they have recently come on quar of a better quality. The shaft on lot 24, 6th conce sion, belonging to Messrs. Unwin and Sanderson, h progressed finely. It is about 17 feet deep, and fi feet square. This shaft differs from the rest in thr things. The first is, it is being sunk by an exp rienced hand: the second is, it has not been com menced, as most are, on the top of the hill, but o the side near the foot, and at some little distanc

from the lead, with the intention of drifting under; consequently they have as yet only cut some of the stringers or spurs of the main lead. The third is, the quartz is not intermixed with spar, imbedded in the stringers in a red ochreous substance.

Mr. V. R. Knapp is sinking on lot 24, 5th concession, with very good indications of minerals.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL WEAVER.

CLOSING THE TAVERNS ON SATURDAY EVENING.—For years past, the bars of the taverns in Madoc have been closed punctually at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. This rule has worked well, and has consequently received the cordial assent and support of the public. For the first time, however, on Saturday last, the Tavern Inspector found objections made by some thirsty souls, and very properly gave the "strangers" a plain intimation that we make our own laws here and mean to enforce them. He did right in taking a firm stand in resisting the very first signs of an attempt to disregard so necessary and proper a regulation.

POKING FUN AT THE MINERS.—Some rash individual is responsible for the following:—Why are we likely to have an early summer? Because all the Geese are already flocking to the North!

LANDS WITHDRAWN FROM SALE.—Last week the Crown Land Agent here was notified by the Department that all lands north of Marmora, Madoc, and Elzevir, were withdrawn from sale. If this action foreshadows the intention of government to declare that region of country a Gold mining district, and to give out leases to miners under the provisions of the Act, it is a step in the right direction, and one, perhaps, which should have been sooner taken. But if, on the other hand, it is another concession to the lumber monopolists, it cannot be too strongly censured. The demand for Government lands is as yet unabated, and the Government have been deriving a large revenue from their sale in this district, many times larger than ever before. Why should this revenue which benefits the whole country be at once stopped, for the benefit of one class, and that a very small class compared with the rest of the population?—a class also which has already enjoyed the lion's share of Government favours.—*Chronicle.*

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—We learn that the Hon. B. Flint has offered the Montreal Telegraph Co., to erect the poles from Madoc to Bridgewater, furnish an operator, and guarantee a certain amount per annum, if the Company would furnish the wire and instrument, and establish an office in Bridgewater. The offer has been accepted, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, we will have a telegraph direct to Bridgewater, by way of Madoc.—*Ib.*

CROWN LANDS.—The sale of Crown Lands here is progressing at a very rapid rate. Since our last issue over 3,000 acres have been sold. Among the purchasers of large lots, we learn that Mr. Lombard, of Chicago, secured 800 acres, Mr. Haultain, 600, and Hon. B. Flint, 500.—*Ib.*

Anglican Church.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S, MADOC.

REV. K. L. JONES, INCUMBENT.

Sunday School ..... 9 A.M.
Matins, Ante-Com., and Sermon, Sundays, 11 A.M.
(Sittings free.)
Lent Services, Friday .....7 P.M.
Baptisms on the Second Sunday in each month.

Divine Service will be held, for the first time, in the new building, on Sunday next, the 10th instant. Temporary sittings will be provided.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed For further information, apply to

J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Steam Engine AND BOILER!

FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with BOILER. For further particulars apply to

March 1st, 1867. J. C. GREEN, *Napanee.*

IN PREPARATION,
And will be Issued Immediately,

THE GOLD HUNTER'S GUIDE AND MINER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING a Description of the GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER of the Townships of Madoc, Elzevir, Marmora and Belmont, in North Hastings; with particular information as to the situation of the best indications of the occurrence of Gold and other minerals, together with a brief history of the recent discoveries.—By a PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, who has laid out a large portion of the above Townships, and also been employed on the Geological Survey.—To which will be added a complete MANUAL of the best methods of Mining; including instructions for searching for Minerals, extracting and assaying them, and a great deal of knowledge indispensable to the practical miner.

Price, 25 Cents.

All Orders must be addressed to PLATT & CO., *Publishers.*

Picton, Feb. 27th, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!

MATTRESSES, Beaver Hay, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.
SPRING BEDS of the latest style.
COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.
BERDETTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.

Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, Late of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & McGREGOR, Madoc.

N. B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.

All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.

G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 28, 1867.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS.

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq, Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING (for the Chaudiere district) and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c——Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS, with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

738 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE for SIX DOLLARS given by the undersigned to Dr. McQUILLAN, on the 5th of October, 1865 as no Value has been received.

Huntingdon, Feb. 20, 1867. GEORGE McGINESS.

LUMBER.

SEASONED LUMBER, suitable for any market, may be had at the YORK RIVER MILLS, FARADAY.—No change in price. Apply to

J. CLEAK.

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.
☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc.—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

MEDICAL HALL,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 9, 1867.

ASHES	$4,75 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,35@$1,40.
" (Spring)	$1,35@$1,40.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	35c@00
PEAS	65c
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	$7.
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,50@$0,00. Spring Wheat, $1,35@$1,40. Barley, 55c@58c. Rye, 68c@00. Peas, 65c@67. Oats, 35c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $7,30. Sheepskins, $1@$1,25.

ALEXANDRINE.

Maiden of proud Grecian blood,
Thy flashing eye and maiden tresses,
Have sped the dart, in wanton mood,
Which, rankling deep, my soul distresses.

Look on my cheeks so pallid now,
And on my lip—and on this token,
Of many a warmly uttered vow,
Predestined only to be broken.

Yet, fondly, spite this cruel feat,
I love thee, and could love thee ever,
Did not thy smile, so deadly sweet,
Declare too plainly we must sever.

Go, then, false, dusky, thorn-clad rose!
Thy flashing-eye and raven tresses,
And beauty-flushing cheek, will lose,
Ere long, the charm which each possesses.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Madoc Gold Region.—Agents have come to town with the object of organizing a gold mining company to work on a part of lot No. 19 in the 6th concession of the township of Madoc. This lot adjoins the famous Richardson mine, but its gold producing qualities, it is understood, have not yet been tested.—*Kingston News.*

Kingston Mining Company.—The people of Kingston are not proverbial for being easily excited by passing events, but we are glad to learn that they are awakening to the importance of the mineral wealth of this section of Canada. A substantial association has just been formed under the provisional name of the Kingston Mining Company. We understand that it embraces a number of the leading business men of the city. The services of an experienced mining engineer have been secured.—*Ib.*

California at Home!—From the specimens of gold procured in our own immediate back country, during the past week, we can entertain no doubt but that gold in large quantities is to be found in the rear townships of the County of Peterborough, as well as in the North Riding of Hastings. The same formation is continued westward from Madoc, and not only the character of the rock, and even the sand and the soil, but the yellow grains of undoubted gold which have greeted our eyes, under circumstances in which deception was well nigh impossible, leave no room to doubt but that a second California exists almost at our doors, which in richness and ease of production of the precious metal, in all probability, leaves both California and Australia in the shade. We have no doubt but that the discoveries already made, and now being made, in the new townships of our county, will astonish the world, and that we are on the eve of a harvest being reaped and a development reached in the interior of this portion of Canada which has never been surpassed.—*Pet.'o Review.*

Some Pork.—A young pig, only ten months old, owned by Mr. Jos. McGlen, passed through Glenallan last week, and was sold at Elmira. It weighed 551 pounds, and brought $5 a hundred, briging the price of this pig to $27.55.—*Canada Maple Leaf.*

Military Matters.—Sergeants have been recently sent out from England for the purpose of instructing the troops in this country in the use of the Snider breach-loading rifles. A force of armorers are also to be sent here and armories opened, to convert all the old Enfield rifles in this country into breach-loaders.—The Canadian Rifles are to be recruited from other regiments at present stationed in Canada to four thousand men. They are to be all old-tried soldiers who have served at least ten years in other regiments. When strengthened on the plan proposed, they will be one of the finest regiments in Her Majesty's service.

There has been a meeting in the County of Huntingdon as to the proposed line from Potsdam to Caughnawaga, attended by about 1,000. Mr. Somerville, the member for the county, could scarcely get a hearing, as he opposed the scheme as impracticable. Mr. Holton spoke in favour of it, but showed it would cost $25,000 per mile, and three of the counties would have to raise $200,000 each. A letter from Mr. Brydges favoured the scheme, but not very warmly. Resolutions were passed to carry out the line. Several Americans from the frontier were present.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

The Oil Springs Chronicle says times are at present pretty hard at that village. At last Division Court about 300 cases were entered for trial. Unless the price of oil rises soon there will be a general exodus from the village. Machinery can now be bought for almost anything.—In some parts of the oil territory, where, in spite of the low prices prevailing, they are sinking fresh wells, they are finding something more satisfactory than petroleum. At Waterloo Village, a well which has been sunk to the depth of 800 feet, and produces a strong salt brine, from which a beautiful white salt has been obtained.

Striking Salt.—A few weeks since, drilling operations were resumed at the City of London Well, to test what further substances might be found. The depth to which it is calculated to sink the well is one thousand feet, there being a strong belief in the minds of many, that salt, at least, will be found in abundance. When the men recommenced, they found the tubes clogged up with mud to a depth of about ninety feet, and after clearing this out, a volley of large stones was thrown up with the flowing water. These stones are large, and resemble surface stones found in the beds of rivers. From what condition of soil they came is a mystery. Drilling has by these means been greatly retarded. Not much more than twenty feet has been gained since the commencement. The drill is now working in a stratum of rock which greatly resembles gypsum, and which is presumed to overlie a rich vein of salt. The present indications are precisely those which accompanied the discovery of salt at the Tilsonburg well, and also at Sparta, where a salt vein is said to have been found at a depth of 900 feet. The stone brought up by the sand pump is hard and brittle, with an alternate streak of white and greyish brown. There is yet in all events, no reason to give up hoping.—*Free Press.*

The sugaring season may now be said to have commenced, although some weeks in advance of the usual time. We are informed that on Sunday last quite a number of farmers were prompted by the fine weather to tap their trees, and also that a considerable quantity of the precious fluid was secured. The yield of maple sugar this season promises to be unusually large.—*Ib.*

Beet-Root Sugar.—Carl Becherer, of Montreal, writes as follows to the editor of the *Trade Review*:—"I perceive that the feasibility of the manufacture of sugar from beetroot in Canada is thought impracticable by some of the contributors to the Canada Farmer, and I was astonished to read that this most valuable branch of industry could not be introduced in this country, on account of the severe winters, which would make the storage of the beets impossible. If the writer of that article had informed himself how they store beets in Russia and Sweden, or the article of potatoes for the manufacture of starch, in the far Northern States of the U. S., (Russia and Sweden being infinitely colder than the Canadas, and manufacturing some 150,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum,) he would have rendered a greater service to his country, than dissuading parties from an undertaking, which would lessen the price of sugar for consumers some 30 per cent., give occupation to some thousands of labourers, and add a lucrative crop to the farming community. And I am further very much surprised to note the ignorance evinced by a contributor to one of the principal agricultural papers in Canada, when he says, it is impossible to keep beets in a perfect state during the winter, and that he is ignorant of the mode of storing them, one of the chief vegetable products of this, and all other cold countries. Any parties who are desirous of information concerning the manufacture of sugar from beeiroot, may communicate with me, and I will be most happy to furnish them with all necessary particulars, and do all in my power to have at least one or two factories started in Upper and Lower Canada."

Shocking Case of Fratricide.—We learn by special telegraph from Perth, county of Lanark, that in a dispute about the keys of their store, on Thursday evening, between Capt. J. McG. Chambers (father of the member for Brockville), the captain called his brother a liar, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot the captain through the breast, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. The doctor has been arrested.—*Leader.*

The Seat of Government Question.—*Ottawa*, March 1.—It seems as if the seat of government question would not be allowed to rest. A telegram was received here to-day from a person likely to be very well informed, in Montreal, saying that although Ottawa had been accepted as the capital of the confederation for the present, it was understood among the delegates that before long some other place would be selected for the capital. The author of the telegram asserted that an intimation to this effect had been sent by Atlantic cable, and that the Montreal people all believe the news to be true.

An eight gun casemated battery is about to be erected at Fort Charlotte, George's Island, Halifax harbor, at a cost of nearly $30,000.

Sir Morton Peto, in the last session of the Imperial Parliament, reproached the government for their unsystematic manner of doing business. "My house," said the purse-proud Baronet, "is one of the largest and best-conducted in the [illegible] should follow my example; I take stock [illegible] exactly how I stand every day." Since [illegible] Morton Peto's house has failed, and as [illegible] Somerset remarked the other night in the [illegible] Lords, the English public "will scarcely [illegible] Majesty's government to follow Sir Mo[illegible] example."

VARIETIES.

"I'm a 'tickler friend to you," as the sn[illegible] the nose.

Speaking of George III., Erskine remar[illegible] what we call firmness in a king we call ob[illegible] a donkey.

Down East, they call finger-posts "mini[illegible] cause they point the way to other people, [illegible] go themselves.

There are two directly opposite reasons [illegible] sometimes cannot get credit: one is, becaus[illegible] known; and the other, because he is.

In prosperity we are apt to feel too ind[illegible] It is when we stumble in dark and difficult[illegible] neath starless skies, that we feel and ac[illegible] the blessings of light.

An Irishman, who was near-sighted, was [illegible] fight a duel, and insisted that he should [illegible] paces nearer to his antagonist than the latt[illegible] him, and that they were both to fire at the [illegible]

An Irish school-girl was recently asked [illegible] amination by the clergyman to tell him wh[illegible] lost by his fall; and when pressed, her [illegible] supplied her with the answer, "Faith, it [illegible] been his hat he lost, your riverence."

A certain old lady, whenever she hire[illegible] servant, asks, "Can you whistle?" On be[illegible] the reason of this curious question, she [illegible] when he goes to draw the ale she always [illegible] whistle until he returns, thus preventing [illegible] tasting.

Swift often coined proverbs to answer his [illegible] poses. When he was one day walking w[illegible] friends in the garden of an avaricious old [illegible] was very particular about his peaches, he [illegible] stopped at a standard tree, and exclaimed, [illegible] an old saying of my grandmother's, 'Pull [illegible] when it's in your reach,'" which he did, a[illegible] ample was followed by all present.

A handsome young Yankee pedler made [illegible] buxom widow in Pennsylvania, but accomp[illegible] declaration with an allusion to two imped[illegible] their union. "Name them," said the wido[illegible] want of means to set up a retail store, is one [illegible] he replied. They parted, and the widow [illegible] pedler ample means. When they met again [illegible] ler had hired and stocked his store, and th[illegible] fair one begged to know the other impedi[illegible] have a wife already," cried the pedler.

On a dispute between two officers aboard [illegible] whose crew were Irish and English sailor[illegible] them contended that the English could n[illegible] a common question with half the adroitn[illegible] was natural to the Irish. A bet was pro[illegible] was agreed to try the point immediately [illegible] Englishman was asked what he would take [illegible] aloft blindfold in a hard gale. "I woul[illegible] month's pay," was the reply. "And what [illegible] take, Pat?" said one of the officers to an[illegible] "By Jabers!" said he, "I would take no[illegible] fast hold."

An enterprising farmer of Belgium has [illegible] farm to hen-keeping. He has an immense [illegible] with two thousand fowls, for which he [illegible] weekly two or three horses, which are cu[illegible] boiled. The broth goes to fatten a hundr[illegible] the flesh is chopped up for the hens, and t[illegible] are sold to the sugar refineries, to make [illegible] The eggs are sent to England, and the h[illegible] them when no longer profitable for laying.

Pleasant Quarters!—A letter from a [illegible] officer describes some of the beauties of sol[illegible] South America: "Amphibious creature[illegible] In my own tent I have already killed fou[illegible] Every morning I find myself accompanied b[illegible] guard of fifteen or twenty monstrous toa[illegible] have quietly spent the night under the cor[illegible] hides that serve me as a bed. Enormous [illegible] promenade regularly every night from lak[illegible] In a major's tent, the other day, one was ki[illegible] measured about six feet in length, and an un[illegible] Brazilian soldier was unexpectedly taken of[illegible] by one of these horrible creatures, and ca[illegible] the nearest lake."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 221. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS

Fenian Rebellion in Ireland.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 6, (evening).—The Fenian agitation in Ireland has been renewed and is increasing.

A meeting of several hundred Irishmen near Dublin has been dispersed by the troops.

The telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the country.

In the House of Commons, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary of Ireland, stated to-day that the Fenian rising around Dublin was supposed to number from 1,000 to 2,000.

DUBLIN, March 6th.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drogheda barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys were given the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete. Several of the government forces were wounded, including three of the police.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Despatches have been received by the government stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday but the enemy was repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

LONDON, March 6th.—The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railway travel between those cities.

The government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been made and are now making to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout Ireland.

There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by Fenians either upon persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military discipline.

At four o'clock this evening reports received at government headquarters state that all is quiet.

General Massey, a supposed Fenian leader, has been arrested in Limerick.

LONDON, March 7, (evening).—Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland.

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Tallaght, about 8 miles north-west of Dublin. Between the armed police and a large body of the Fenians; one of the latter was killed and five wounded. The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition and up to dark to-day over 200 prisoners have been brought into Dublin. The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills south of Dublin, with Lord Strathnairn, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit.

The police-station at Killmallock, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the province of Munster, was attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving 3 of their number dead upon the field and losing 14 prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, county Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with rations and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island. They attacked the coast guards stationed at Killalagh, in the county of Clare, and took away their arms. They made assaults upon the stations at Carytort in Wicklow county, and upon that at the Holy Cross and supplied themselves with arms at all these places.

The excitement at Tipperary is intense. General Gleeson is reported to be there.

Lord Derby stated this evening that the railroad trains are again running between Dublin and Cork.

DUBLIN, March 7th (evening).—Thirteen prisoners in all have been taken at Limerick. All is quiet in this city to-day, and reports from Cork, Limerick, and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance there.

LONDON, March 8 (noon).—Several Irish and English newspapers have received and published a proclamation, purporting to come from the "Government of the Irish Republic." It declares that after ages of outrage and of vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from tyrannical rule, and establish a national union, political safety, and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of church and state. As republicans they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity the night before last. Large quantities of snow fell, and it is said that the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donohue, the leader of the Fenians in the fight at Tallaght, has since died and three of his companions are also dead.

A police constable has been killed by the Fenians in Cork.

The rails on the roads running into Waterford have been torn up.

Large quantities of ammunition and material for producing Greek fire have been discovered and seized by the soldiers and the police in various parts of the county.

LONDON, March 8 (noon).—Troops are being rapidly dispatched to Ireland from all available points.

LATER.—Despatches from Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland received during the morning and afternoon, give the following intelligence.

A body of Fenians 1,000 strong are reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary.

The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents near Kiltinan, in the county of Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian chief, Gen. Lane.

A force of rebels some 3000 strong was also beaten by soldiers at Clonmell. Several of the former were killed. 18 prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms captured.

The Fenians strip private houses of all guns and other weapons.

Armed bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and constabulary.

A Dr. Cleary is reported to have been killed at Kilmalloch.

Incendiary fires are frequent in the city and county of Limerick.

LONDON, March 8, (evening.)—The Irish correspondent of the London Times says:—Ireland is full of Irish Americans; and urges that severe punishment in their cases is imperatively necessary; but he adds that it is very difficult to apprehend them, for the people, though they give them no aid refuse to betray them to the authorities. He states that Col Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmalloch. He concludes by saying that the present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A despatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians had appeared in force on Devil's Mountain, in Tipperary county. Troops with artillery had been dispatched to dislodge them. The result of the battle is not yet known.

The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in the county of Tipperary. No bands have yet appeared in Wicklow county, and the town of Wicklow is quiet.

Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city, up to this hour. Twelve of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured.

The Fenians have captured and hold possession of the police barrack at Kilteel, in the county of Kildare.

LONDON, March 9 (evening).—Despatches from Dublin, state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks and committing robberies everywhere.

The taverns in the city of Cork are to be closed every evening at dark.

James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris.

It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquillity has been restored throughout the province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in the county of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month.

Official dispatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish had failed to be general.

DUBLIN, March 9. A despatch from Waterford states that the Galtice mountains, on the border of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared that an attack will be made upon the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected, and strongly disposed to help them.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The band of Fenians which was previously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kilteel in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops.

The insurgents made an attempt on the barracks at Mount Mellick, at the foot of Slieve bloom mountain and were repulsed. Five of the attacking party were shot.

The rebels are said to have assembled to the number of three thousand in the neighbourhood of Aberlowlex, in Queen's county. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The existence of a Fenian council which has been secretly in session in this city, has been discovered and its members have been arrested by the police.

Gen. Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.

European Items.

LONDON, March 7 (evening). Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," died at Southampton yesterday.

March 9.—The reorganization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council in place of the Duke of Buckingham, who was appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair at the head of the Board of Trade.

The funeral of "Artemus Ward," Charles F. Browne, took place to-day. The remains were buried in Kensal Green, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans.

PARIS, March 8.—Emile de Girardin has been fined 3,000 francs in the correctional court for violation of the law of the press.

M. de Girardin has appealed from the decision of the court.

MADRID, March 10.—A royal proclamation announces the termination of martial law in Spain.

FLORENCE, March 10.—An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Italy, near Milan, which failed.

ATHENS, March 10.—A terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mytilene. All the habitations on the island are in ruins, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—London, March 8.—It is stated that the leading powers have united in urging upon the Ottoman government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of 1856 and the granting of liberal concessions to its Christian subjects.

March 10.—A despatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has made concessions, which are satisfactory to the people of Servia, and has promised to carry into effect the firman of 1856. The Cretan deputation has reached Constantinople.

The Ottawa Times of the 9th inst. says that Dr. Tache, on being shown a photograph of head centre Stephens in the office of the British consul at Paris, recognized it as the likeness of one of his fellow passengers in the steamer crossing the channel.

A little boy about six years of age, a son of Mr. Philip Ryan, farmer, of Wolfe Island, near Kingston, was accidentally hung on the 7th inst., while playing with a rope attached to a beam. When the boy was endeavouring to get a position on the rope it slipped, and a part of it tightening round his neck suffocated him.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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Sunday School ..... 9 A.M.
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For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, 75 cents.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

☞ *We have received several applications of late from persons residing at a distance for back numbers of the* MERCURY, *which we are unable to supply.*

With a Coalition government, somewhat too strong, perhaps, for the real interests of the country, the era of agitation and "dead-locks" has been followed by a state of political stagnation. In view, however, of the expected early completion of Confederation, "Election Intelligence" already occupies a prominent position in the columns of most of the party presses throughout the Province, and conventions have been held in some places to select suitable representative men; while here and there, some man very ambitious of the honour of adding "M.P.P." to his name, does not wait to be asked, but takes time by the forelock, and boldly puts himself forward as a candidate. But in looking over the list of towns and counties which appear in this election intelligence, we have not seen the slightest reference to Hastings County, and are beginning to wonder what can be the cause that the "county" papers are also silent on the point. Can it be that the gold-excitement is so all-absorbing that the electors of Hastings County neither do nor can take any interest in politics—or is it that the division of the County into three electoral Ridings has completely upset all the old-style calculations? That the "burking" of the Railway bill was to have played an important part in the next election in the North Riding, few people here will be found to entertain any doubt; but whether that will be a safe "plank" to put in the political platform of any party may well be questioned, now that it has been so badly broken by the unexpected explosion of the purchase of Five Thousand Acres of Crown Lands in Elzevir "on time." We have a strong impression that that smart transaction will prove too heavy a load for any candidate to carry successfully. It involves the question whether here in Canada we have or have not—if not one "law"—at least one rule for the rich man and another for the poor man, when an Hon. "M.L.C." can bag his 5,000 acres at one swoop, while the poor settler who has worked his land for years is allowed to retain—as a favour—only 50 out of the paltry 100 acres for which he has recently made application. Whoever our coming candidates may be, they are likely enough to have their attention pretty specially invited to this point, and to define their position with respect to it without equivocation or reservation.

P.S.—Since the above was in type, we observe that the "Madoc Correspondence" of the *Globe* says that Mr. Wallbridge will be opposed in North Hastings by Mr. Bowell, of the *Intelligencer*.

The Bill for the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, into the "Dominion of Canada," which is now under discussion in the Imperial Parliament, has been given to the people of British North America by the newspapers which have room for it. We have not—and if we had, would scarcely care to publish it at present. When it is enacted into law, it may be well enough for the people of the new Dominion to know what sort of a government they are living under, and the powers respectively possessed by the central and the local legislatures; but, in the meantime, of what avail will it be to criticise the details of a scheme, concerning which, Lord Monck, in his place in the House of Lords, expresses the opinion that it would be "little short of revolutionary," to subject it to the decision of the people, instead of its being determined by the people's representatives. In support of this view he cited Pitt's refusal to permit a reference of the question of the Irish union to the people, and to Peel's adoption of the same course with reference to the repeal of the Corn Laws. It may be very presumptuous to differ from so good an authority on a constitutional point; but there is after all a difference between those questions and that of Confederation. They were thoroughly discussed long before they were carried; while Confederation was unexpectedly sprung upon the people of British North America. We believe it would prevent future trouble if the people were called upon to vote on the acceptance or rejection of a closer union of the Provinces: and on that ground alone, and not from any sympathy with demagogues who hint at annexation if their wishes are not consulted in the matter, we shall be sorry if the bill is finally passed without being referred back to the people of all the Provinces.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Another discovery of gold has been made—not in the Township of Madoc, but still within some five miles of the village—which, if it turns out to be what is represented, and to answer the expectations raised, will prove to be quite as great an attraction as the real original Richardson Mine itself. One day last week, Mr. J. B. Lundy informed us that he would have some news for the next issue of the MERCURY, and upon our inquiring the nature of it, he replied that he had himself found gold in Huntingdon. We requested him to bring some in for inspection, and he promised to do so; and in fulfilment of that promise, he, on Saturday last, exhibited to us two small pieces of rock, plainly containing gold, which he informed us he had recently found on a claim which he is working on lot No. 1 in the 13th concession of Huntingdon. The gold and the rock in which it is enclosed are exactly similar in appearance to some from the Richardson Mine, with a specimen of which it was compared. On Monday, Mr. Lundy, accompanied by Mr. Mulrane, the owner of the [illegible] tion, and a friend, called at the MERCUR[illegible] show some other specimens, obtained fr[illegible] claim on the same lot, which is now bein[illegible] Mr. Clarke, of Smithville, and associat[illegible] very little piece of rock, the golden ore [illegible] visible, but in another, about the size of [illegible] was sufficient to cut it easily with a pe[illegible] will be remembered by some of our read[illegible] autumn specimens of gold were exhibited [illegible] lage, which were alleged to have come fro[illegible] don, but that doubts were entertained, o[illegible] the marked resemblance to that from R[illegible] We have heard that it is admitted those [illegible] came from Mr. Mulrane's farm, and that [illegible] lars' worth have been sold in Belleville.

A gentleman informed us this week tha[illegible] an ounce of quartz from the Glover mine, [illegible] a grain and a half of gold.

A statement that gold had been found [illegible] Blair, was exaggerated in its travels, into [illegible] quantity." This sufficed to start some ex[illegible] the trail," but they found the sensation [illegible] not endorsed by Mr. Blair, who is not [illegible] magnify the fact that he has obtained a s[illegible] tity.

We understand that John Lloyd, Es[illegible] Tudor, has been offered $15,000 for tw[illegible] acres of land in that township.

As an illustration of how "circumst[illegible] cases," it may be mentioned that persons [illegible] and busier places occasionally express t[illegible] that on visiting Madoc they do not find [illegible] strangers and so much bustle as they [illegible] while our old acquaintance "Lockie," wh[illegible] Belleville stage for so many years when [illegible] only one—who went to Scotland just befo[illegible] fever broke out, and returned a few [illegible] tells us he heard "something" about it [illegible] country, and came back to see, but had [illegible] should find anything like so much exc[illegible] With six stages a day from Belleville, [illegible] of them occasionally bringing as many [illegible] passengers at a single trip, to say nothing [illegible] sleighs and cutters passing backwards an[illegible] all the time, we think it is no exaggerat[illegible] scribe this state of affairs at such a season [illegible] as really an unprecedented rush of travel [illegible] better content that those who come, shoul[illegible] about the country, prospecting or even s[illegible] rather than lounging about the streets, t[illegible] big-looking crowd.

Mr. Peter Chard and two other gentl[illegible] owned 27 acres of the Fox farm, adjoinin[illegible] ardson property on the West, have just eff[illegible] of the same with some parties from Toro[illegible] sum of $45,000. Five thousand dollars [illegible] paid down, $10,000 is to be paid in 6 m[illegible] date, and the balance in paid up stock. [illegible] largest sale that has been effected yet.—[illegible]

Bragging-up Bridgewater

We find the following in an exchange p[illegible]

A MODEL VILLAGE.—A correspondent of the Ne[illegible] bune, writing from Belleville, gives the follow[illegible] Billa Flint is an important man in this locality. [illegible] he owns a village in the comprehensive sense that [illegible] be said to own a house—because he built it, and [illegible] nouncing what may and may not be practised with[illegible] 'No spirituous liquors sold here' is one of the imp[illegible] that have gone forth, and hence the thirsty contin[illegible] for not in all the place can spirituous beverages be [illegible] this village—this village of Bridgewater, with its [illegible] inhabitants, the Hon. Gentleman of temperance an[illegible] is now erecting an hotel to accommodate 300 gold s[illegible] work has commenced, and will early in the seas[illegible] pleted."

Now, although we are well aware that [illegible] has said that Madoc is not "much of a pl[illegible] are convinced that he will use every eff[illegible] power to have his pet property of Bridgew[illegible] the future County seat of North Hastings, [illegible] see that advantage conferred on a place in [illegible] of which he is currently reported to have [illegible] years ago, to "make the grass grow," we d[illegible] pose that he is in any way responsible for [illegible] exaggeration contained in the above parag[illegible] the number of inhabitants in Bridgewat[illegible] however, a deliberate misrepresentation on [illegible] of some one, for it is scarcely within the [illegible] probability that by any error of the prin[illegible] *hundred*—about the actual number of inh[illegible] can have been converted into *ten thousan*[illegible] reckless assertions are calculated to injure [illegible] Bridgewater, but the whole of this district— [illegible] number of Americans are tempted by such [illegible] ment to go to that little village rather tha[illegible] Madoc on their way to the gold region, [illegible] when they find how egregiously they h[illegible]

deceived, be very apt to pronounce the whole thing a swindle and a humbug, and thereby keep thousands from coming at all.

But if Mr. Flint is not responsible for the conversion of three hundred inhabitants into ten thousand, he *is* for the following statement, published in last week's *Intelligencer* over his signature, and the *animus* of which against Madoc is evident:—

"From what miners have told me Elzevir is likely to prove a far richer township than Madoc, and I have no doubt but the rush of fortune hunters will be as great within the next two months."

The public have had an opportunity of reading for themselves an official report by a certain "practical gold miner," Monsieur A. Michel; and can judge for themselves what is the worth of the statement made by the anonymous "miners" quoted by the Hon. Billa Flint, when M. Michel does not say one word about Elzevir being likely to prove a far richer township than Madoc. If Mr. Flint had been able to get hold of five thousand acres in Madoc, instead of in Elzevir, we should have been likely to hear a very different story.

Sad Accident.—*Two Men Seriously Injured by a Premature Blast.*—About half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon last, while William Drape, of Port Hope, and James Rea, of Picton were engaged in tamping a blast at the Barry mine, the charge of powder exploded, seriously injuring both of them. Their faces were terribly scorched and blackened by the fire and powder; and Drape, who was holding the tamping rod, has not only entirely lost the sight of one eye, and is in danger of losing the other should inflammation set in, but was also badly injured in the right arm. Rea was badly burnt in the face, and although he says he can see, there is some danger, from the injuries inflicted, that his sight may be permanently impaired. Drs. Dickson, of Kingston, and Beamish, of Waterloo, were at the mine at the time, and the unfortunate men promptly received the best surgical assistance their cases would admit of. The accident appears to have arisen from an attempt to put a third blast into a hole in which two charges had previously been fired, and which only broke the surrounding rock without throwing it out; and in drilling the hole to a sufficient depth to effect this, it is supposed the tamping rod struck fire.—Subscriptions have been taken upon the village for the relief of the sufferers, both of whom need it.—Rea, who is about fifty years of age, having a large family, and Drape, who is unmarried, having no friends in the country. Mr. Terryberry has raised $15; and $12.50 has been subscribed at Moon's, and $3.50 at Hudgins'; the total being handed over to the men yesterday by Mr. N. Strong.—Dr Loomis, who has attended them professionally, reports that they are both progressing very favourably towards recovery.

Disturbed in His "Nap"!—An affair occurred on Wednesday night at Hudgins's North American Hotel, which caused some little excitement among the boarders, and illustrated the prudence of a precautionary measure often practised—but, in the vast majority of instances, without leading to the necessity of further action—namely, looking under the bed before going to sleep, lest any suspicious character should be concealed there. About ten o'clock, Mr. Henry Law, of Derby, England, who had arrived that evening, had gone to his bedroom, in company with another boarder, but before getting into bed, was prompted to look under it, and then crouched up close to the wall, he spied the body of a man. His exclamation that he "did not want to sleep in that room with a man under the bed," quickly brought "mine host" and "all hands" to the spot, in time to see the individual who had been thus unceremoniously disturbed, creep out from under the bed. His excuse for selecting such a position was that he only wanted to take a nap! (He must be great at sleeping, as he got up only in time for dinner). He seemed thoroughly ashamed and cowed at the energetic comments on his conduct, and apprehensive that as a suspected thief he would be subjected to a taste of Lynch law. Under the circumstances, however, as nothing could be proved against him, he was merely called on to pay his bill, and clear out of the house. The first condition he was unable to comply with, but he lost no time in acting upon the "notice to quit," and when last seen was going, by moonlight, at something faster than this "double quick" up the hill in the direction of Eldorado. No doubt he needed a little vigorous exercise after quitting his warm quarters, as the night was bitterly cold.—As it is certain he was after no good, it will be well to look after the fellow, who only arrived in the village on Monday, and registered himself as W. Watt, of "Otawa." He is a tall, strongly built young man of about 25 years of age, light complexion and his face smooth shaven, with the exception of a large red moustache. He was well dressed, did not drink, and represented that he wanted a job, and had been in the habit of acting as a "runner" for hotels.

☞ The Fenian risings in Ireland are entirely suppressed. Martial law will not be proclaimed, but the prisoners will be tried by special commission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 25th day of MARCH instant, for the dispatch of business.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, March 9, 1867.

Lumber For Sale.

PARTIES intending to BUILD, this Season, can obtain GREEN or DRY Lumber, on application to N. STRONG, at Moon's Hotel, or to A. B. ROSS & BRO.

Madoc, March 16, 1867.

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Pork Packers,

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HEAVY MESS, PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK, CUMBERLANDS, CANADA BACON, SHOULDERS, ALL GUARANTEED, and for Sale at the "*EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH.*"

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General Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions, Mining Tools, Liquors, &c., &c.

Madoc, 16th March, 1867.

GOLD LANDS.

ABOUT **15,000** ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.

For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

T. D. LEDYARD,
74, Yonge street, Toronto.

IN PREPARATION,
And will be Issued Immediately.

THE GOLD HUNTER'S GUIDE

AND

MINER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING a Description of the GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER of the Townships of Madoc, Elzevir, Marmora and Belmont, in North Hastings; with particular information as to the situation of the best indications of the occurrence of Gold and other minerals, together with a brief history of the recent discoveries.—By a PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, who has laid out a large portion of the above Townships, and also been employed on the Geological Survey.—To which will be added a complete MANUAL of the best methods of Mining; including instructions for searching for Minerals extracting and assaying them, and a great deal of knowledge indispensable to the practical miner.

Price, 25 Cents.

All Orders must be addressed to

PLATT & CO., *Publishers.*

Picton, Feb. 27th, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!

MATTRESSES, Beaver Hay, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.
SPRING BEDS of the latest style.
COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.
BERDETTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.

Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, Late of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & McGREGOR, Madoc.

N. B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.

All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.

G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 28 1867.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS.

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq, Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

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IS MANUFACTURING (for the Chaudiere district) and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c—Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

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THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

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Steam Engine

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FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with BOILER. For further particulars apply to

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March 1st, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

$30,000 WORTH

OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No. 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
A so, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc.—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

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Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repaired and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

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CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

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ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

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WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(*Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England*)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1867.

ASHES	$1.75 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.35@$1.40.
" (Spring)	$1.35@1.40.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	35c@00
PEAS	65c
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	$7.
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,45@$1,50. Spring Wheat $1,35@$1,40. Barley, 55c@58c. Rye, 68c@00. Peas, 66c@70. Oats, 36c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $7,30@50. Sheepskins, $1@$1,25

FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

The dew lay glittering on the grass:
A mist lay on the brook;
At the earliest beam of the golden sun
The swallow her nest forsook.
The snowy bloom of the hawthorn tree
Lay thickly, the ground adorning;
The birds were singing on every bush,
At five o'clock in the morning.

And Bessie, the milkmaid, merrily sang,
For the meadows were fresh and fair;
The breeze of the morning kissed her brow,
And played with her nut-brown hair;
But oft she turned and looked around,
As if the silence scorning:
'Twas time for the mower to whet his scythe,
At five o'clock in the morning.

And over the meadows the mowers came,
And merry their voices rang;
And one among them wended his way
To where the milkmaid sang:
And, as he lingered by her side,
Despite his comrade's warning,
The old, old story was told again,
At five o'clock in the morning.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gold from Madoc.—A rich specimen of the gold-bearing quartz, from the Richardson Mine, at Madoc has been received in the city, and excited a great deal of speculation among the many who have examined it. The specimen is in possession of J. Huggard, Esq., of the Royal Hotel, where it has been exhibited to a stream of visitors to-day. Several California miners who have examined it, pronounce the deposit extraordinarily rich, and the reception of one or two more specimens of the same sort in the city will suffice to start the gold fever in our midst in a high rage.—*Hamilton Times.*

The Dumfries Reformer, of the 6th inst., says, "We were shown last week by Mr. James Mercer, of Galt, a small quantity of quartz taken from the Richardson mine, which was richly impregnated with gold, and he informs us that it was broken from a large piece which was equally rich."

The *Oil Springs Chronicle* of the 7th inst. says—"The residents of this locality can fully understand the bustle and excitement at Madoc and other villages in the Townships around, by a reference to their own experience of one short year ago. Quite a number of people have gone from this village, and more contemplate doing so in the spring, though not so much with an idea of staying there as to learn for themselves the true state of things and try to make a *spec.* We wish them success."

A piece of gold rich in quartz is said to have been found in the township of Hinchebrook.

Gold in Loughborough.—The Kingston News says:—"Mr. Connelly (we believe) on lot 12, 9th concession, shows a large number of specimens of quartz bearing gold, which is said to have been procured on the above lot. Every specimen contains gold, and some of the specimens are very rich indeed. He intended to commence mining yesterday. There is little doubt that gold is abundantly present in the quartz rocks in Loughborough—probably in the same formation at the Madoc gold."

Gold in Dysart.—A correspondent of the Peterboro Review says:—"The gold exploration begins even thus early to show itself. Men are constantly coming into the township with the object of selecting ground for mining purposes, so much so that there remains but a small portion left unsold. Edward Pockett, who discovered the valuable specimen on his lot, has sold his right for $600, and a twentieth of the gold raised. As soon as the snow disappears, there can be no doubt this rich mineral township will be explored."

It is asserted that recent experiments in the gold mills of Colorado have fully established the value of sodium as an agent in the amalgamation of gold ores. The increase in the yield of the ore was, it is said, thirty per cent.

The Crown Lands in the townships north of Olden and Oso have been withdrawn from sale. The intention so far as can be gathered is to promote settlement in these townships and the tier to which they belong. No mention is made in official circles of any application of the Gold Act to the district withdrawn from sale. As affecting agricultural settlement, the new order will probably tend to promote squatting in the more distant townships.—*Kingston News.*

Two soldiers belonging to the Royal artillery deserted from Fort Henry, Kingston, on the night of the 7th inst., taking their arms and ammunition with them.

General Michel, after visiting Fort Wellington, at Prescott, has ordered it to be put in thorough repair.

The St. Catherine's Journal understands that five thousand men are to be called out for service on the Niagara frontier at an early day. It says:—"An Assistant-Commissary-General was in town a day or two ago making inquiries respecting the provisioning of that number of men. The contractor is to hold himself in readiness to furnish supplies at a moment's notice. This certainly looks as if something serious was apprehended."

The Quebec Mercury learns by letters received by the Peruvian's mails, that their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Monck may be looked for in Canada early in May. This would look as if a session of Parliament might yet be held before Confederation—a thing which is pretty positively asserted by some who pretend to know.

As to the probability of there being another session of the Canadian Parliament before the union, opinions are divided in Montreal. Some of the best informed persons are of opinion that there will be no session.

The Trenton Courier says that a daughter of Mr H. Spencer, of Brighton, was seized with a singular illness in December last, arising from the prick of a thistle upon the first joint of the right hand middle finger. The part soon became much swollen, accompanied with severe spasmodic pain, and the remedies employed drove the pain from one part to another until it settled in the stomach, when, strange to say, the unfortunate girl was deprived of sight, hearing and speech.

The London Prototype says there recently died in that city a woman who declared herself to be a natural daughter of George IV. She was born in 1820, was brought up in the family of Lord Pemberton, married a Frenchman named St. Felix, and with him visited various parts of the world. He died of cholera and she was afterwards married in Lower Canada to Mr. Charles Wetherbee. The Prototype says:—"Up to about ten years since, the subject of our sketch was unacquainted with the secret of her birth until revealed to her by Lady Pemberton, when on her death-bed, and who also gave her proofs of her parentage. The result was that the deceased, according to her own statement, had an interview with the Queen, and made known to her the fact that George IV. was her father. She stated previous to her death that at this interview she was offered a competency if she would resign her claim, but refused to do so. The day before her decease she wrote her own epitaph, which she desired should be inscribed on her tombstone, viz., "Sacred to the memory of Lavinia Hermonie Geraldine Amanda Guelph, born July 1st, 1820, daughter of George IV., King of England."

The *Canada Maple Leaf*, a weekly newspaper recently started at Glenallan, C.W., announces that a public dinner was given last week in honour of its editor. Judging from the number before us, the compliment was a well-deserved one, as there is a better supply of local intelligence in the *C. M. L.* than is often found in country papers of more mature age.

The Philadelphia journals are somewhat excited over the fact, just revealed, that, during the last six years, there have been more deaths than births in that city.

Not long ago, when the Emperor was ill, some one asked the Prince Napoleon what would take place if the Emperor should have died? The Prince replied, "The Empress and the Imperial Princes will be kicked out of France, and the republic established!"

A large bill posting firm in London has offered the English Government fourteen thousand pounds a year for the boarding round Hyde Park for advertising purposes.

The last mail from Australia conveys the intelligence that traces of the unfortunate explorer, Leichhardt, have been found on the Gulf of Carpentaria, and also a portion of a skull near a tree, which bore the mark of Leichhardt.

Another Martyr.—Another has been added to the long list of martyrs who have died in the cause of science. The intelligence has been received in London of the death of Dr. Livingstone, the eminent African explorer, who has fallen a victim to the hostility of the Kaffres. Of the many great men who have perished in the endeavour to open up Africa to the ameliorating influences of Christian civilization, none can be regretted more than Dr. Livingstone, whose reputation has spread wherever enthusiasm in scientific research, heroic endurance under many trying difficulties, and zealous effort to elevate degraded humanity are admired and appreciated.

The cost of bringing home the French troops from Mexico is set down in the estimates at 7,500,000f.

Chicago at present contains hundreds of houses marked "For Rent," and the newspaper[s] says that rents are declining.

It is stated that Her Majesty Quee[n] ... preparing a book of her own compos[ition] ... press, and is moreover engraving the pla[tes] ... it is to be illustrated.

Irreligion is making considerable ... France. A society has been establishe[d] ... "Solidaires," the members of which tak[e] ... be buried without the prayers of the C[hurch] ... has been "working" some time to the ... ance of the clergy, and of religious peop[le] ... A further step has now been taken, ... omission of all rites of marriage.

The Montreal *Minerve* says the Fenia[ns] ... the move again, but the government ha[ve] ... mation and are on the watch.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, special Commissi[oner] ... collection of statistics upon gold and ... east of the Rocky Mountains, in his rec[ent] ... the U. S. Congress, notices the Nova S[cotia] ... and the developments at Madoc and ... diere, and says that the deductions of ... warrant the belief that gold will be foun[d] ... on the north shores of Lake Superior an[d] ... at the contact of primary and siluria[n] ... along the basins of Lakes Slave and Art[hur] ... the channel of the Mackenzie.

VARIETIES.

When is a storm like a fish after a b... it is going to abate (a bait).

Why is a hat made of beaver like l... yields fine crops?—Because it may be ... (fur tile.)

"Shure, which is the entrance out?" ... Irishman at the Coventry station the oth[er] ...

"One might have heard a pin fall," is ... expression of silence; but it has been e... French phrase, "You might have hear[d] ... ing of a lady's cambric handkerchief."

Dr. Browne having long admired a v... young lady, made a point of always g... his toast. Being once told it was time ... he replied, "I believe it is; for though ... toasting her for these twenty years, I h... able to make her brown yet."

Life, to the young, is a fairy tale just ... the old, it is a tale read through, endin[g] ...

A pleasant jest in time of misfortune ... the heart, strength to the arm, and dig[estion to the] stomach.

We should not forsake a good work be[cause it does] not advance with a rapid step. Fait[h] ... truth, and Almighty goodness, will s... from rashness and despair.

A good story is told of a rustic youth ... country girl, who sat facing each other ... party. The youth, smitten with the c... maiden, only ventured a shy look, and ... touched Patty's feet under the table. ... termined to make the youth express whe... ed so warmly to feel, bore with these adv... while in silence, when she cried out: "I... you love me, say so, but don't dirty my ...

An American paper tells us how crino[line] ... to manage a skittish horse. As two la[dies were dri]ving along a road, the horse became fri[ghtened at a] large boulder by the roadside, and refus[ed to pass], whereupon one of the ladies, going t[o the boulder] which had so unconsciously impeded th[em], spread herself all over it, and so compl[etely hid] it from sight, that the horse immedi[ately became] manageable, and carried them to their j[ourney's end] without further mischief.

Scotch Perseverance.—One day, as ... Yankees were amusing themselves by ... could throw a stone farthest across a riv[er] ... man came up, and was looking on, whe[n] ... Yankees asked him to try his streng[th] ... could throw yoursel' across the rive[r] ... stone," was the reply of the Scotchma[n] ... hee wagered him a dollar he couldn't. ... were handed over, and then the Scotc[hman took off] his coat and bared his arms, and lifted ... threw him into the river. While the ... scrambling out of the river, amidst th[e] ... the bystanders, the Scotchman was busi[ly] ... rolling up his sleeves, and when the Ya[nkee claimed] the wager, he coolly replied, "I didn[a] ... dae't the first time though." The Yan[kee] ... declined to give him a second trial, a[nd the dollars] were handed over to the Scotchman.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 222. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Fenian Rebellion in Ireland.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 13.--Despatches from Dublin dated this evening state that Ireland is quiet. No new Fenian demonstrations are reported.

There has been a great fall of snow in the island.

A number of Fenians have been arrested at Limerick. The prisoners, while on the way to the police barracks, were cheered by the people.

Placards emanating from the emissaries of the I.R.B. have been posted in the streets of Clonmel, a borough town in both Waterford and Tipperary counties, forbidding the people paying their rents.

March 14.—The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The government has just dispatched four gunboats to Dublin and they will be posted at different places in the river Liffey.

The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

March 16.—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace, a rising of the Irish in that city being apprehended.

A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's day. The government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

The emigration to America from Cork for the past few days has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed the unusual exodus is caused in part at least from anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 14.—Two Fenian head centres named Burns and Rea have been arrested in Belfast.

Four more vessels of war have sailed for the Irish coast. Fears are entertained of a rising of the Irish in Liverpool.

DUBLIN, March 15.—Forty of the prisoners recently captured have been committed for trial at Limerick on the charge of high treason.

Archbishop Cullen praises the government for its clemency to the rebels in Ireland. Various indications lead to the apprehension that another general rising of the Fenians will be attempted on Sunday next.

European Items.

PARIS, March 15.—The Universal Exposition will be informally opened on the 1st day of April. The inaugural ceremonies will take place at a later day.

BERLIN, March 13.—Herr Munchausen, Premier of the government of Hanover in the government of the late King, has challenged Count Von Bismarck for words uttered in debate in the German parliament.

LONDON, March 14.—It is stated that the European powers have failed to agree on the Eastern question. Russia demands additional concessions for the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish government is determined to continue the war in Candia, and is preparing to send ten fresh battalions of troops to the Island under command of Hassim Pacha.

VIENNA, March 15.—A semi-official journal, to-day, announces that the question of the maintenance of Turkish garrisons in the Servian forts has been satisfactorily settled.

LONDON, March 15.—The United States steamer Canandaigua has sailed for the island of Crete. The object of her mission has not been divulged.

March 16.—The Servian question has been settled. Earl Derby says officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade, the Servian capital city, and that the country will be practically free. The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.

Lord Lyons, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, writes that Turkey will hasten the reforms in favour of the Christians in Candia and elsewhere in her dominions.

VIENNA, March 16 --Despatches received from the South announce that the Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the rebels in Thessaly.

Despatches have also been received which announce that the Turkish goverement has consented to the return of the Cretan exiles.

The Candian deputies to the Sublime Porte have reached Constantinople.

Rumours of Another Fenian Raid.

About the middle of last week, rumours began to circulate that the Government was in possession of important information regarding contemplated Fenian movements against Canada, from various points along the frontier, and especially from St. Albans—the day of the expected attack being either on Saturday last, or soon after St. Patrick's Day. Subsequent accounts tended to show that these rumours were very much exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded; and that the American government is fully on the alert, being alive to the grave consequences of another raid being permitted to take place. The *Gazette* and the *Herald*, of Montreal, both state that they may declare on the best authority there is no ground for the stories in circulation. The military authorities, however, are evidently determined to have everything in readiness for any emergencies; and the precautionary measures taken to have troops ready to move at a moment's notice, in Toronto and Hamilton, created some little excitement in those cities. The organization of flying columns to watch exposed points on the western frontier; the keeping open of the telegraph offices day and night in the principal towns, so that if anything important occurs the Government may be at once apprised of it; and the general order to volunteer companies to hold them in readiness at short notice, will leave the Fenians little chance of carrying out, with impunity, the raid they have been threatening for some months past, as due about the present time. As they were were only a day behind the limit they had fixed last year, in Canada—and have actually tried their hand at fighting in Ireland, this year—and must at least make a demonstration of intending to do something more, if the leaders are still to continue levying contributions from their sympathisers and dupes, it is as well to be prepared for them in case they attempt to carry out their promised programme this season. Unless, however, the Government of the United States is resolved on a war with Great Britain, the Fenians are likely to have their plans interfered with on the other side.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Times' Ogdensburgh telegram says the Fenian excitement is reviving in that direction.—Fort Wellington at Prescott, Canada, has been put in a state of defence and garrisoned with troops. The ferry boat has been ordered to discontinue night trips. Many strangers are in the vicinity, and they are supposed to be Fenians. The St. Lawrence river is frozen from shore to shore and affords a good crossing for an army. The Fenians in Ogdensburgh hold secret meetings nightly.

Between Fenianism and Confederation, the demagogic authors of "buncombe" resolutions in the U.S. Congress have found plenty of opportunities of late of acquiring a little cheap popularity by claptrap appeals to the anti-British prejudices of the American populace. One of the last attempts of this kind is thus hit off by the *Albion*:—

"On the 11th, Mr. Donnelly—who from his name has no doubt a better right to claim the leadership of the Fenian-American element in Congress than either of his fellow members—after setting forth the 'wrongs' of Ireland in his preamble, asked for the adoption of the following resolution: 'That the profoundest sympathies of the American people are enlisted in behalf of the people of Ireland in their efforts to establish a republican government in Ireland, on a basis of universal suffrage and the total separation of Church and State. That the Committee on Foreign Affairs is hereby instructed to report to this House what legislation, if any, is necessary to enable the Executive of the United States *to accord to the people of Ireland belligerent rights, and generally to enable the Executive to follow in every particular the precedents established by Great Britain in the recent rebellion.*'

"This resolve has certainly the merit of originality, and in fact the last half of it has rather an improved appearance; for when the 'Executive of the U. S.' is duly empowered and formally instructed by Congress to 'follow in *every particular* the precedents established by Great Britain,' we shall begin to look upon the future of the 'Great Republic' more hopefully than at present; and shall expect, moreover, that the United States will accordingly wait till the Government of Great Britain and Ireland shall have *themselves conceded* to the Irish 'belligerent rights,' by declaring the whole Island under a rigid 'blockade,' acknowledged them to have a *de facto* government, and formally passed resolutions in Parliament, declaring their own national capital in danger of being occupied by the enemy, who already hold more than half their territory, and command nearly all the army and navy of the United Kingdom. And until such time arrives, we shall, of course, expect no action. But now, we beg most respectfully to ask, do all these noisy demonstrations mean anything more than mere 'Buncombe?' If they do we may hereafter feel called upon to consider them in a more serious tone than at the present writing."

PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on the 27th ult., which, the London papers say, was very brilliantly attended. Her Majesty was attended by several members of the Royal family and many of the great officers of State, and most of the diplomatic corps were also present. The Queen wore a rich black silk dress with a train trimmed with grebe and crape, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with a long veil of white crape lise, the cap ornamented with large diamonds and surmounted by a small coronet of diamonds and sapphires. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace and ear-rings, a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order. Among those who were presented to Her Majesty upon this occasion were Mrs. Macdonald, by the Countess of Carnarvon; the Viscount Monck, on being created an English peer, by the Earl of Carnarvon; and Mrs. Charles Tupper, by the Countess of Carnarvon. Among those who had the honour of receiving notification to attend the court were Viscount and Viscountess Monck and the Hon. Misses Monck, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. C. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, and the Hon. A. T. Galt.

DISTRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In all the large cities of the United States an unusual degree of suffering and distress exists among the poorer classes, upon whom the burdens caused by the war are now beginning to fall with crushing weight. In Buffalo, as we learn from the *Express* of that city, great poverty prevails, and the charitable institutions have as many demands upon them as they can possibly meet. Not to speak of what private charity may have done, the county poor-house has relieved since October last nearly five thousand persons, distributing $22,442, exclusive of the cost of medicine and medical attendance. From all other cities of the United States the same story comes, showing what a fearful legacy the war has left for the labouring classes. The future may be well dreaded by them, for the prospect of speedy improvement is not very brilliant.—*Leader.*

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
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REV. K. L. JONES, INCUMBENT.

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Matins, Ante-Com., and Sermon, Sundays, 11 A.M.
(Sittings free.)
Lent Services, Friday .....7 P.M.
Baptisms on the Second Sunday in each month.

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology. Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, 75 cents.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

The Right Man for North Hastings.

The Hon. Billa Flint is out with an address "to the Electors of Hastings." In one thing, at least, he appears to agree with the editor of the MERCURY, and that is, in thinking it singular that nothing has yet been done in Hastings County towards securing fit and proper persons to take the field; and therefore he very liberally offers to aid and assist the electors in securing the return of good and true men to represent the country, as well as Hastings. We are glad also to perceive that he insists upon those representatives being men of "good business habits and sound reputation." He professes to have no desire to name parties for the consideration of the electors, nor to start the cry of Reform or Conservative, but winds up the programme of his platform by announcing that in his politics he will be found thoroughly "Anti-Wallbridge," as he can never give his vote or influence to any member of that family.—That, after all, is equivalent to naming at least one of his candidates.—We allude, however, to this Anti-Wallbridge enunciation of "politics" only for the purpose of showing that in the coming elections—which may soon be looked for, as Confederation may now be considered an accomplished fact—principles, so far as Mr. Flint is concerned, are to be held of less account than personal considerations. It matters very little to the people of North Hastings what the reasons are which induce him to turn round upon the very men whose claims to support he advocated strongly years ago; but it is of the highest importance to the electors of the North Riding that they should choose a representative who can best promote the general interests.

While the merits of candidates for Township Councils—their views upon local questions, or the manner in which they have expended a few hundred dollars upon this street or that bridge—are freely and generally discussed, the more important interests confided to the men who represent us in Parliament, are in too many cases little known and less understood by the great bulk of the people, who have hitherto, to too great an extent, suffered themselves to be made the tools of men who assume to be the "Leaders of Parties;" and who, while professing profoundest regard for the preservation of the public purse, are mostly actuated solely by motives of self-interest. Such, at least, has been the lesson taught by experience and common sense. Old party cries are consequently losing much of the significance they once possessed; and in the warfare waged at election time between *Globe* and *Leader*, or *Chronicle* and *Intelligencer*,—and in the way in which the cases of Bowell against Wallbridge, Flint and Bridgewater against everybody else, are worked up, the people are beginning to detect more of personal animosity than of genuine solicitude for the public welfare.

Now let the people put a stop to this nonsense, and inform those whose vanity leads them to suppose their every act intently watched by the electors, that they will not be led by those who intend to use them, notoriously, to gratify passions with which the public at large have nothing to do.

Hastings County being divided into three Parliamentary Ridings, the North Riding now consists of Huntingdon, Rawdon, Stirling Village, Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, and Tudor, and will have to elect one Member for the House of Commons, which will meet at Ottawa, and another Member for the Local Parliament, or Legislative Assembly of Ontario, at Toronto. With respect to the member for the House of Commons, it really does not not much matter who is chosen so far as the interests of North Hastings are concerned; for whoever may be elected in that capacity we have no doubt will see to it that the rights and privileges of Upper Canada shall in no wise be infringed upon in the general legislature; but the electors should think well before pledging themselves to support any man to represent them at Toronto. There, much that they have at stake will in future be decided; for the local Parliament will in a short time have the sole control of the Crown Lands. The future of this section—Gold or no Gold—will depend greatly upon the judicious management of our Wild Lands. We want to improve and simplify our lumbering system, by which at present the Province loses annually a large source of revenue. We want speculators to be prevented from buying up large tracts of land on time or in any other way; and as no doubt we shall eventually have railway communication with the front, we want to encourage settlement by a judicious expenditure upon our roads of part of the money the local government will raise from the sale of our lands. And as, in addition, all questions of local interest will have to be settled in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, we want, most of all, a man of talent and ability to represent us there. We shall need not only a man of sound common sense and liberal ideas, but one who further possesses the philosophical turn of mind and the command of words to present them in a clear and convincing light. Equally essential is it that, if possible, we should secure the services of a man whose personal influence and manners would conciliate rather than excite opposition. For ourselves, we have made up our mind, that if M. P. HAYES, Esq., our late Crown Land Agent, could be persuaded to come forward as a candidate for North Hastings, he is the very man we want. Will any one deny that he possesses all the qualifications we have above indicated as desirable? He resided long enough among us to gain full knowledge of our local [illegible] and although he no longer resides here, he is st[illegible] more of a local man than any of the aspiran[illegible] Parliamentary honours who live in Belleville. [illegible] we not all, then, on the simple ground of his pe[illegible] fitness and popularity, join in a requisition to h[illegible] consent to become our representative in the Le[illegible]tive Assembly? From this village, at any ra[illegible] whose onward progress he gave so great an im[illegible] we anticipate but one response.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

On Monday, a few pieces of fine gold were [illegible] in a claim owned by the North Hastings Mining [illegible]pany (of this village) which is now being work[illegible] the property of James O'Hara, Sr., Esq. The [illegible] at work there found this "show" in a crevice w[illegible] was discovered in consequence of a second blast [illegible] put in, in a place where a previous one had expl[illegible] downwards and laterally instead of upwards. [illegible] the dirt thus brought to light, a few specks of [illegible] were washed out. These specimens present a [illegible] promising appearance when placed under the m[illegible]scope. This is the first discovery of gold, with [illegible] claim to authenticity, which has been made so ne[illegible] the village—Mr. O'Hara's farm being little more [illegible] a mile distant; and we hope it is but the begin[illegible] of good fortune to our local company.

We are informed by Mr Dingman, (on whose f[illegible] we some weeks since reported that "digging" [illegible] going on) that there is not the slightest founda[illegible] for the statement published in some of the pap[illegible] that he has found gold. We did not repeat the t[illegible] as we had every reason to expect that we should [illegible] be the last to hear the news, if there had been [illegible] truth in it.

The weather has been very unpropitious for g[illegible] hunters for the last few days. At the end of last, [illegible] the beginning of this week, the cold was as grea[illegible] it was, on the average, in what is generally called [illegible] depth of winter: now, a rapid thaw has set in, [illegible]dering locomotion very uncomfortable. We [illegible] therefore not at all surprised to see in Thursd[illegible] *Leader* that 300 persons who who had come thus e[illegible] to look for "gold" and "employment," had retur[illegible] to Toronto without finding either. How are men [illegible] do not own a foot of land to find gold while the s[illegible] is still on the ground and the creeks are frozen ov[illegible] Neither is there much chance for employment to [illegible] obtained until some of the numerous mining co[illegible]panies forming elsewhere begin to work their clai[illegible]

At the "Desperado Mine," Upper Eldorado, [illegible] learn that some very pretty samples of copper ha[illegible] been found this week; as well as a specimen of so[illegible] other mineral which is supposed by some to be silv[illegible] They say that at any rate it is not galena.

Another enterprising lawyer has opened an offi[illegible] at Upper Eldorado. The very much lower pri[illegible] at which building lots are being offered for sa[illegible] there, than in the village of Madoc, is giving it [illegible] decided start ahead of us. We suppose, howeve[illegible] that the property owners here have a right to do [illegible] they like with their own. We hear some growl[illegible] however, that building lots held at exorbitant rate[illegible] are assessed at only farm rates of valuation.

☞ The frame of the large hotel which is bein[illegible] erected next to Jones' Grist Mill, over Deer Creel[illegible] has been raised this week. The dimensions of th[illegible] house will be 60 by 40 feet; three and a half storey[illegible] high. It will contain a very large dining-room, an[illegible] office, on the ground floor; and the rest of the build[illegible]ing will be appropriated to spacious parlours an[illegible] bedrooms. The hotel will probably be completed b[illegible] the time that the weather, now breaking up, become[illegible] settled again—when the full flood of travel may b[illegible] expected to set in.

☞ We understand that a reply to the petition fo[illegible] a Post office at Eldorado has been received from th[illegible] Department, couched in such terms as to leave littl[illegible] doubt that the new office will be opened at an early [illegible] date.

IN TOO GREAT A HURRY TO SELL.—A gentleman [illegible] lately from Chicago brings word that the Governmen[illegible] lands in this section, lately sold for $2 an acre t[illegible] speculators, are being auctioned off at the Wester[illegible] metropolis for $10 an acre. If the Department ha[illegible] sold the lands to *bona-fide* purchasers, instead of t[illegible] speculators, the Province would have realised a much [illegible] larger revenue by and by.

The *Globe's* Belleville correspondent telegraphed [illegible] on the 16th inst., as follows:—About 13,000 acres of [illegible] Crown Lands in Madoc and Marmora were sold this [illegible] week by Mr. Campbell, the Crown Land Agent. At

this rate, the rest of the public land in these townships will be disposed of by next week.

The Crown Lands Commissioner has decided to have a survey made of the township of Grimsthorpe, which is immediately east of Tudor. It will not be offered for sale, but will be thrown into the gold mining district. Mr. Murdoch, Provincial Land Surveyor, formerly of Bothwell, and a very competent man, will get the survey.

How to Feed the People.—With every prospect of a very large addition to the population of North Hastings in the course of a short space of time, the local resources in the way of a sufficient supply of food are not at all unlikely to prove inadequate to the demands of the coming hosts of miners. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that some of the more enterprising provision dealers of Toronto are preparing to take advantage of this state of affairs to push their business, and that they select this point as the fitting one for that purpose. Messrs. Deans, Gray and McGregor announced last week that they are appointed agents for Messrs. Wilson and Co., pork packers, for all articles in their line; and this week Messrs. Kennedy and Williams (a new firm in Madoc) also invite attention by advertisement to the fact that they are now prepared to supply by wholesale the best quality of provisions to hotels, miners, shops, &c.

Acquitted.—The coloured young man, Henry Berryman, who was committed to jail on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. Wilson, druggist, of this village, of a sum of money in silver, was tried last week at the Quarter Sessions, in Belleville, and acquitted. He pleaded not guilty, and escaped from punishment, in consequence of the admission he made at the examination here, not being received in evidence against him; his counsel, Mr. R. P. Jellett, taking a technical objection to some informality in the committing magistrates' depositions.

Fire.—Barn Burnt.—Shortly before noon on Thursday, the barn on the farm of Mr. Henry O'Brien, on lot 3 in the 7th concession, about a mile from the village of Madoc, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of some twelve tons of hay, and a quantity of wheat, oats and peas. Seven sheep which were in the barn at the time were also consumed. The flames were so fierce that pine stumps a hundred feet distant caught fire, and the dwelling house was at times in imminent danger, and was only saved by great exertions. The loss is estimated at six hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 25th day of MARCH instant, for the dispatch of business.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, March 9, 1867.

The "New Dominion" Hotel,

Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion,"—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

☞ A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!

HEAVY MESS PORK, EXTRA PRIME PORK,
BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each),
SUGAR CURED HAMS, &c., &c., &c.,

FOR SALE at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR AND FEED STORE, Front Street.

☞ As Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favourable.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.

Belleville, March 22nd, 1867.

N.B.—As his Stock in trade is large and various, inquire for anything you want before purchasing elsewhere.—J.M.

KENNEDY & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,

Ross' Block, Madoc,

CAN always supply HOTELS, MINERS, SHOPS, &c., with the Best Quality of

BBL. PORK, HAMS, BACON, LARD,
CHEESE, all kinds of BISCUITS, DRIED APPLES, &c.

Agents for Morrison, Taylor & Co.,
TORONTO.

Lumber For Sale.

PARTIES intending to BUILD, this Season, can obtain GREEN or DRY Lumber, on application to N. STRONG, at Moon's Hotel, or to A. B. ROSS & BRO.

Madoc, March 16, 1867.

WILSON & CO.,

Pork Packers,

TORONTO,

Late of Chicago.

HEAVY MESS, PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK, CUMBERLANDS, CANADA BACON, SHOULDERS, ALL GUARANTEED, and for Sale at the

"*EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH,*"

By

Deans, Gray & McGregor,

General Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions, Mining Tools, Liquors, &c., &c.

Madoc, 16th March, 1867.

GOLD LANDS.

ABOUT **15,000** ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.

For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

T. D. LEDYARD,
74, Yonge street, Toronto.

IN PREPARATION,

And will be Issued Immediately,

THE GOLD HUNTER'S GUIDE

AND

MINER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING a Description of the GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER of the Townships of Madoc, Elzevir, Marmora and Belmont, in North Hastings; with particular information as to the situation of the best indications of the occurrence of Gold and other minerals, together with a brief history of the recent discoveries.—By a PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, who has laid out a large portion of the above Townships, and also been employed on the Geological Survey.—To which will be added a complete MANUAL of the best methods of Mining; including instructions for searching for Minerals, extracting and assaying them, and a great deal of knowledge indispensable to the practical miner.

Price, 25 Cents.

All Orders must be addressed to

PLATT & CO., *Publishers.*

Picton, Feb. 27th, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!

MATTRESSES, Beaver Hay, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.

SPRING BEDS of the latest style.

COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.

BEDDETTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.

Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, Late of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & McGREGOR, Madoc.

N. B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.

All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.

G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 28, 1867.

Building Lots, and Dwelling

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS,

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq, Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING (for the Chaudiere district) and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c——Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS, with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

738 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Steam Engine

AND

BOILER!

FOR SALE—A TEN-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with BOILER. For further particulars apply to

J. C. GREEN.

March 1st, 1867. *Napanee.*

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

$30,000 WORTH

OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No. 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc,—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS,

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

☞ The village of Bothwell—the creation of speculation—which has been going down-hill for some time past, and has furnished a good many visitors to Madoc, was pretty well used up by a fire which occurred there on Monday night, which destroyed about one hundred houses. The affair has been investigated by a Coroner's jury, who rendered the following verdict:—

"It is the opinion of the jury that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that the incendiary was influenced by some unscrupulous person or persons unknown to the jury. The jury would most respectfully recommend that the insurance companies rebuild with the insurance money instead of giving it to the policy-holders, as they believe some of them at least can be put up with less money than they are insured for."

☞ Nine car loads of U. S. troops, equipped for a campaign, have been despatched to Oswego, and are undoubtedly intended to operate against any movement of the Fenians against Canada.

THE SPIDER.

The spider wears a plain brown dress,
And she is a steady spinner;
To see her, quiet as a mouse
Going about her silver house,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner.

She looked as if no thought of ill
In all her life had stirred her,
But while she moves with careful tread,
And while she spins her silken thread,
She is planning, planning, planning still
The way to do some murder.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are at present no less than 400 prisoners in the Montreal jail.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 8th instant says:—"We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing a rare specimen of gold-bearing quartz from the De Lery gold mines, containing a much larger proportion of gold than of quartz. It is the prettiest specimen of auriferous quartz which has yet been found in the Chaudiere district. The owners of the shaft from which it was taken have presented it to Mr. Pope, the government mining inspector. Mr. Pope has kindly left in on exhibition at Mr. McGee's office, Peter street, where it may be seen at any time during office hours to-day. We would recommend all interested in mining operations to call and see it."

A despatch to the Leader says:—"Gold has been discovered in the township of Mattawatichan, on the Madawaska road, some six miles west of Ottawa and the township with others in the neighbourhood has been withdrawn from sale by the government. The townships in question lie to the back of Palmerston and Clarendon, in the county of Renfrew.—[Perhaps the township of Matachawan, through which the Madawaska river runs, is the locality referred to, as it lies to the north of Palmerston and Clarendon, in Frontenac; but it must be nearer sixty than six miles from Ottawa.]

Mr. Brydges Arrested in Portland.—On Saturday night, the 9th inst., on Mr. Brydges' arrival at Portland, en route to Liverpool, he was arrested on his own car on an attachment issued against him for debt, by Mr. Hathaway, with whom a contract was made for the carriage of freight from Boston to Halifax. Bail was given and Mr. Brydges proceeded on his journey. The facts are that the work was very badly performed, and Mr. Brydges claims that Mr. Hathaway is indebted to the Grand Trunk, instead of the latter owing him $100,000, the amount for which the warrant was issued. It is understood that Mr. Hathaway, who is uncle of the politician of the same name, is to be prosecuted for malicious arrest.

Boiler Explosion.—About half past five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 14th inst., the boiler attached to Mr James Smart's Novelty Works, Brockville, exploded with fearful force, blowing the boiler to a distance of upwards of 150 yards. Two men were instantly killed, one body being blown into three pieces, the trunk being found at a distance of one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Several men were severely injured. One man died about an hour after being taken home. The others are in a critical state. The doctors of the town and others are doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate men. The cause of the accident has not as yet been ascertained.

The house of Mr. James Wilkins, of Beamsville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. No men were about the house, and five of the children of the family were badly burned. Two of them are not expected to live. The fire was caused by a quantity of flax hanging about the stove, and the house was burned to the ground in ten minutes. It was insured for $500.

The Auditors of the St. Lawrence tow-boat company, Quebec, with a capital of $300,000, make a report rather damaging to the directors. They say the annual report was "cooked," and instead of there being a deficit of $5,000 the amount is $45,000. The principal reasons given for this deficit are the excessive purchase of stores, on which certain directors made large profits.

Religious Awakening.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that a very gracious revival is in progress at the Wesleyan Methodist Church of this place. Special services of more than ordinary interest have been held for three or four weeks past, during which about forty or fifty persons have avowed their determination to be on the Lord's side, and have sought his forgiveness. The indications at the present stage of the meeting seem especially favourable. We trust the good influence may continue to deepen and extend in every direction.—*Picton New Nation.*

Murray Canal.—We learn that the Government Surveyors have made two surveys, one on each side of the Carrying-place, and are to take soundings through the Bay as far as Belleville, also through Weller's Bay and Presqu'Isle Bay, and to review the old survey of the canal through Murray. From Ottawa the report is that the works will be commenced in the spring on whichever route the surveyors recommend. The directions under which they are acting seem to point to a report in favour of the Carrying-place, as most acceptable to the authorities, and we are informed that the surveyors entertain this idea. Consequently we may look for a constrained report in favour of Weller's Bay, although the cuttings will be all rock excavation, some points of which are 14 feet above the level of the water. A difficulty, and one that will require a lock in the canal, is the level of the water in the Bay of Quinte is some three feet higher than in Weller's Bay.—*Trenton Courier.*

The Montreal Witness, noticing the educational clause in the Confederation Bill, says that though it is not what it wished it is much better than it feared, and continues, "it is only fair to Mr. Cartier to say that he has redeemed his pledges on this subject, though those pledges did not go far enough."

The Montreal Minerve thinks the Confederation Bill must have passed its third reading in the House of Commons, though, in the midst of the Fenian excitement, the news has been omitted in the cable despatches. The notice of a bill to be presented this week to guarantee a Canadian loan, of which we are advised, could only, the Minerve thinks, come after the final passage of the Confederation bill.

The Minerve's London correspondent gives an amusing description of the manner in which the opposition petition on Confederation was returned to M. Dorion, in consequence of the informality of it not being sent through the Governor-General.

Mr. W. Young, the late proprietor and editor of the New York Albion, writing to that paper from London on the 20th ult., says that all public interest at the moment centres upon the intractable bogie of Reform to such an extent, that other subjects well worth attention are regarded with profound indifference:—"There's the Confederation of British North America, the bill for effecting which was read a second time, last night, in the Upper House, Earl Russell and the Marquis of Normanby (late Governor of Nova Scotia), both hinting at the possibility of entire separation from the mother country. And hereupon I may as well state frankly that such separation is much desired here, for the obvious reason that it would vastly simplify our relations with the United States."

The London Weekly Dispatch, speaking of Confederation, says—"the urgent question is not the separation of the colonies from the parent rule, or their retention as part of the empire. We may fairly take it for granted that there is no desire on either side to break the ties of a common allegiance and united fortunes."—The Dispatch, which used to be considered a thoroughly radical organ, thinks the chief difficulty in the Confederation scheme seems to be in the creation of an Upper House, and observes—"Such a Senate is felt to be a necessary check and safeguard, even in a democratic republic. In a State imitating the institutions of Great Britain it is indispensable. And it is our firm persuasion that, with the warning example of the United States Legislature and Government before them, one great motive with the Canadians for retaining the relation with Great Britain must be the evident value of a Constitution that exacts and provides stability for law and respect for authority. Yet we confess we share the doubts of those who cannot perceive such security in the appointment of seventy-two provincial Peers for life, nominees of the Viceroy. The provision, it is fair to remember, is the choice of the colonists themselves; and they, knowing the elements from which this peerage must be selected, may have better grounds than we perceive for thinking that the order will be invested with sufficient and independent authority in the eyes of the Canadian public. * * * It is a sort of cowardly treason to the cause of our monarchical institutions to be afraid to use them [honorific distinctions] for their acknowleged political purpose in all our dependencies. It is giving up the manners and ideas of the colonies to democracy, and that in the very presence of democratic rivalry and aggressive purpose. England is not ashamed of her distinctions of ranks. They are kuown to be among the guarantees of her freedom. If we are really to perpetuate the union of the empire throughout the world, it must be by a community of feelings and customs, especially such as bear upon political institutions. W
is it that statesmen should be insensible t
siderations, or unwilling to give them
they been acted upon habitually from
institution of a privileged Senate in Ca
have been facilitated and secured. Th
pends on such a policy. Canada will
itself to be severed from the kingdom if
habitants reckon the honours they pri
share in the privileges of the Imperial ru

Gossip about Royalty.—There was
appointment felt at the Queen deliverin
on the opening of Parliament, through t
the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty's lo
look also in vain for a resumption of reg
the gracious hospitalities of a Court. Th
of last year in these matters is again pu
the Princess of Wales is, in a measure, t
queenly place. By the way, this fair la
valide, suffering from an attack of acute
nct a common complaint with youth. C
last, the Prince was suddenly summoned
side, while on a sporting expedition to V
even last night, a bulletin was issued,
glad to say, is not alarming, for it speak
ment. Indeed, the symptoms could no
serious at any time, for on Sunday ni
myself for an hour quite unexpectedly
with the royal patient's husband, as he
his cigar and quietly chatting with his f
was at the Cosmopolitan Club, one of th
esting resorts in London, the members
few in number and solely made up of
guished in political, literary, scientific
life. Not a man was named to me, of
so present, with whose repute in his lin
previously acquainted. The place of
tumble-down old artist's studio, large
entirely unadorned, and in odd contr
luxurious appurtenances of the Clubs in
is only open on two nights of the week
liquids being alone provided. The Pr
is an honorary member, and often drop
in the Albion.

VARIETIES.

Why is a kiss like a rumour?—Be
from mouth to mouth.

When the heart is out of tune the t
goes right.

A French clergyman declares that m
intend to marry have no right to go in

A musical composer having been a
done anything lately, said his last wo
position—with his creditors.

Extremes meet. Civilization and B
together. Savage Indians and fash
paint their faces.

The present blue undress frock-co
fantry officers is to be abolished, and
substituted for it.

A tablet noting the place where B
has just been attached to the house
street, Cavendish square, London, by
the occupants.

The organ in St. George's Church,
by water power, and recently it was u
the water having been turned off at
able men to repair a pipe which ha
neighbourhood of the church.

From the statistics of the Regist
Great Britain it appears that a much
of those children born at the latter p
mer die within a year of birth, than i
those born at any other period.

The Politica of Madrid states that
patrol has been established in that ci
thieves who have made themselves
quainted with the ramifications of th
the habit of working their way upwa
into the various houses, and committi

Recently, the remains of William
wife, an old couple who had lived t
long space of 62 years, were interred
Ashdon churchyard, near Chelmsfor
cording to a wish expressed by the
They died within two days of each o
the husband being 92, and his wife 8

Shaking Hands.—At a duel the pa
their pistols without effect, whereu
seconds interfered, and proposed that
should shake hands. To this the o
jected, as unnecessary; for, said
have been shaking this half hour.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 223. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cab'e.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal reform bill for Ireland.

March 24.—The government has published the correspondence between the English and French cabinets, in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

DUBLIN, March 24.—The trial of Fenian prisoners will commence April 9th, in this city.

PARIS, March 21.—The foreign policy of the Emperor, which has been under discussion for some time in the Corps Legislatif, has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The general elections have been held. So great was the personal popularity of General Garibaldi that he was returned for three different cities.

March 22.—The national parliament was inaugurated to-day by King Victor Emmanuel who delivered the usual speech from the throne.

BERLIN, March 23.—King William of Prussia has not succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the kingdom of Wurtemburg. It is understood that one of the features of the treaty is, as in the treaties with Baden and Bavaria, that in times of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.

The recent conclusion of a treaty between the kingdoms of Prussia and Bavaria and the grand duchy of Baden, whereby Prussia is to have command of the armies of the latter two countries in times of war, has engendered a bitter feeling in France. It is believed that the efforts of the Emperor Napoleon to form a confederation of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia, is traceable to this cause.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—It is officially announced that king Leopold will not enter into the proposed confederation with France, Holland, and Switzerland.

VIENNA, March 23.—Assent to the proposition of the great powers of Europe, relative to the cession of the island of Candia to the Grecian government, has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte of Turkey.

VIENNA, March 22.—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favours the confederation of the governments of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia.

By Steamship.

The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool on the 16th, arrived at Portland on the 25th inst., with 183 passengers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says :—"We regret to say we have reason to believe that some recent overtures of Sir Frederick Bruce in behalf of his government, in the matter of arbitration on the Alabama claims, have not been received in a conciliatory spirit by Mr Seward. We do not understand that the offer of the British government has been directly refused, but that at two interviews the subject has been evaded."

The Imperial Review says the English reform bill will contain no clause in favour of household suffrage or plurality of votes.

Fenian Items.

The Irish enthusiasm in New York city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party to receive any attention are those who favour an invasion of Canada. Several meetings have been held on the subject of an early invasion, and steps are being taken that look somewhat like work.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Fenian senate continues in session. Nothing positive has transpired regarding the deliberations, but it is understood that preparations for the coming Canadian campaign occupy the principal share of their attention. As yet nothing has come of the negotiations in progress looking to the consolidation of the two sections of the organisation.—It is understood that the chief work before the body is the appointment of a secretary of war in the place of Gen. Sweeney, the former occupant of that position.

The Rochester Union, quoting a paragraph touching the erection of a monument to the Volunteers, who fell in June last, at Toronto, says :—"Is it not rather early to begin the erection of monuments in Canada to soldiers who fell in the Fenian War? Would it not be well to wait for a while and see if the war is at an end? It will yet be necessary to go into the monument business on a larger scale, or we mistake the signs."

The Boston Traveller says :—"If we can trust report, the Roberts wing of our Fenians will make another flight Canada-ward. They declare 'they go to stay' this time—in their graves it will turn out. As the best means of getting rid of a miserable humbug, we could almost wish they would invade Canada again, for we believe the Canadians are prepared to receive them, and would make such examples of them as would put a stop to the foraying business for the next twenty years."

We notice with pleasure that the Irishmen of Burlington, Vermont, celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a grand Anti-Fenian demonstration. Mr. H. J. Clarke assured them that the Irishmen of Canada were perfectly happy and contented, and were as thoroughly loyal to the British government as any people could be. Several Catholic clergymen were on the platform who corroborated everything Mr. Clarke said.

The New York Tribune of Saturday last gives a detailed account of a conversation at an interview between "President" Roberts and a Mr. McCosh. The latter described himself as a practising lawyer at Toronto, and said he had been deputed to visit Col. Roberts, for the purpose of asking him to return a valuable silver badge, captured by the 18th Fenian regiment at the battle of Ridgeway. McCosh asked for the return of the badge on the ground of its being the private property of Ensign "McGacheen" (? McEachren); but Roberts grandiloquently replied that it was a "fair and honourable trophy of war, and that it requires a considerable amount of assurance on the part of the Canadians to make such a demand at this 'juncture.' After some wrangling as to the treatment the Fenian prisoners had received in Canada, the 'President' made the following proposition :—"Release Father McMahon and Col. Lynch, both educated men, from the prison where you have confined them, breaking stones, picking oakum, and other degrading punishments, and I will return to your government the badge of Ensign McGacheen, which you say was captured from his body at Ridgeway." As Mr. McCosh was not authorized to accept this offer, he left in an "unsatisfied condition." The Tribune says the badge referred to is of solid silver, of a circular form, with the British cross and crown raised upon the surface, and the inscription, 'Canadian Volunteers, Rifles.' It is worn by the Canadian Volunteer officers, with a whistle to rally the men in action. The badge is a very handsome trophy, and valued at about $25.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Adjutant-General McDougall gave the first lecture of a course under the auspices of the officers' association, last evening, on the subject : "Military character of the great Duke of Marlborough." In the course of the lecture, referring to Canada's defensive position, he said that in defensive warfare, she would have to abandon certain portions of the frontier for the purpose of concentrating the defensive force. As to the Fenians, he was astonished at the exaggerated notions of danger which were created in some quarters by the rhodomontade of the leaders. He disbelieved their power to place five thousand armed men along the whole frontier; but any force they could bring, opposed by infantry and artillery with field pieces, would be like a child in the hands of a giant. Any serious danger or serious annoyance from them was utterly out of the question. If they came, they would find to their cost that we were thoroughly prepared for them.

RUMOUR ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.—New York, March 25.—The President has been urged by prominent republicans and others to release Jeff. Davis upon his own recognizance. There is good reason for saying that, within ten days, Davis will be released.

The London omnibuses have lowered their fare, and adopted the penny-a-mile system.

An English paper says of the Great Eastern steamship : "47½ per cent. dividend last year, and 10 per cent. for the recent half-year, with better prospects for the future! What do the old shareholders say about this and the clever fellows who managed the sale of the vessel?"

It is affirmed in France that an engineer has discovered a system of preventing vessels from rolling and pitching even in the roughest sea. He calls it the "breakwater system."

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The late Dr. Livingstone, whose death was reported the other day, was born at the village of Blantyre in Scotland, where his father kept a small grocery shop. At the age of ten, young Livingstone entered the Blantyre factory as a "piecer." With part of his first week's earnings he purchased Ruddiman's rudiments of Latin, and devoted all his leisure hours to study. By dint of unceasing toil and perseverance, he succeeded in mastering the classics at an early age. Books of travel and science were also studied by the young aspirant after knowledge, with great delight. In 1840, Dr. Livingstone being then twenty-three years of age, embarked for Cape Town as a missionary, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. During sixteen years he laboured among the Caffres, with unsurpassed zeal and devotion. He also explored a large portion of the interior of the African continent, traced the course of the river Zambesi, and discovered the magnificent lake Nyanzi. He returned to England in 1856, and published an account of his travels. He went to Africa on a second tour of exploration, and while thus engaged it appears he was killed by the natives.

The New York World says far less Americans will visit the Paris Exhibition than was expected a few months ago. "The fact is," says the World, "our people do not feel as rich as they did a year ago. The stagnation in trade, the depression of prices, and the symptoms of the collapse of the irredeemable paper-money bubble, are warnings to economize which prudent persons do not venture to disregard."

The express charges in Canada are enormous. We sent two dozen of Mr. Dougall's "Fruit Culturist" to him at Windsor, weighing about two ounces each, or three pounds in all. Had they been periodicals the mail would have carried the parcel for 12 cents; it was, the postage, as books, would have b[illegible] 48 cents. The express charges were 7[illegible] Charges like these should surely rake up co[illegible] but perhaps it is here, as in the States, whe[illegible] press companies have, by mutual understanding wi[illegible] railway managers, secured an immensely va[illegible] monopoly. Whenever the charge is not greater the public should send by mail instead of express, as, in the former way they are contributing to the public revenue, whilst in the latter they are contributing to private revenues.—*Montreal Witness.*

The standard weight of wheat per bushel is 60 pounds; corn and rye, 56 pounds; oats 32 pounds; barley 48 pounds. The price per bushel being given, to find the price per cental multiply the price per bushel by 100, and divide by the number of pounds in a bushel. For instance: At $1.50 per bushel for wheat, what is the price per cental?—150x100 equals 15,000.÷60 equals $2.50—which is the price per cental. Again: the price per cental being given, to find the price per bushel, multiply the price per cental by the number of pounds in a bushel and divide by 100. Example: At $2.50 per cental, what is the price per bushel of 60 pounds?—250x60 equals 15,000.÷100 equals $1.50—the price per bushel. The above rule is so simple and easy that people will soon become accustomed to the new method. Already the market reports of most of the cities are given by the cental system, and it will soon be universal.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

Anglican Church.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S, MADOC.

REV. K. L. JONES, INCUMBENT.

Sunday School ..... 9 A.M.
Matins, Ante-Com., and Sermon, Sundays, 11 A.M.
(Sittings free.)
Lent Services, Friday .....7 P.M.
Baptisms on the Second Sunday in each month.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, ~~April 6~~. March 30

The Township in Debt!

The taxpayers of Madoc will find food for reflection in a perusal of the Auditors' Report, which is published this week. While that Report shows from what sources the money paid into the hands of the Township Treasurer is obtained, and for what purposes the revenue has been expended, it does not, however, afford any very clear idea of what the financial position of the Township really is. A glance over the statement will show that out of the $4,680.93½ received, only $2487.63 had been paid over to the County Treasurer on the 31st of December; while the remainder (except a balance of $131.97½ on hand) had been expended for Township purposes. As the amount assessed on the Township of Madoc for County purposes, last year, was something over $5,000, the fact is only too evident that at the beginning of this year nearly half that amount was still due; and although it may have been somewhat reduced since, there must still be a large deficiency to make up.—It has been the boast of the Reeve and his friends for years past, that under his superior financial management, Madoc had been kept free from debt. If, however, he is to have all the credit for that, it is only fair that he should bear his full share of responsibility for the present state of affairs; which is, that to make up for the wilful under-assessment of last year, the ratepayers must submit to pay double taxes in 1867. A pleasant prospect, truly.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

We understand that the long-closed Richardson Mine is about to be opened again and worked forthwith, Mr. Lombard, of Chicago, having paid over the sum of $15,000 to Messrs. Richardson and Powell, and deposited the balance of the purchase money for their interest in the mine. A Receiver in Chancery is in the meantime appointed, until the suit with the other claimants to the property is decided, which it is expected will be in October next.

Mr. J. B. Fox, of Huntingdon, exhibited this week in the village a small nugget of gold which has been obtained from his claim on lot 16 in the sixth concession of Madoc.

As the season advances, the stream of travel continues to increase. On Wednesday, nine stages, crowded with passengers, arrived from Belleville. Conspicuous among them was Mr. Blanchard's new "Picton, Belleville and Madoc" stage, which made its entry into the village, drawn by four horses, and preceded by a band of music.

An agent of the "Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto," was here one day this week, and stated that the company would soon have one hundred men at work on their claims, which are in the vicinity of the Richardson Mine.

We are glad to perceive from the following, that there is also a prospect of active operations being shortly commenced in the adjoining township of Elzevir:—

The Kingston Gold Mining Company, with a proposed capital of $12,500 divided into 500 shares at $25 each, is now placed in the market under the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 23, which limits the liability of shareholders to their subscribed shares. 500 acres of valuable mineral lands in the Township of Elzevir have been purchased for this Company, at different points around which gold mining is now in operation.

The lands have been placed at a very low figure, namely $20 per acre, so that each share will pay for an acre of land, and give a surplus of $5 to go towards the working expenses of the Company. A working capital of $2,500 is deemed amply sufficient to develop these lands, and we believe it is the intention of the company to commence operations as soon as the snow disappears. There has not been any company yet formed with such an extensive area to explore, or any which has placed its lands below $100 per acre. We therefore think that those who wish to invest in mineral or gold mining companies, will find that this company offers greater inducements than any other which has yet made its appearance.—*News.*

We learn from Dr Dickson, of Kingston, that the lots above referred to are Nos. 21, 22 and the S. ½ of 23 in the 2nd concession of Elzevir. This locality is just to the east of the Allen settlement in Madoc.

The *Leader* of the 28th has the following despatch:

OTTAWA, March 27.—A new gold mining district is I understand, about to be established, to be called the Quinte district, and to embrace the northerly townships of Addington, Hastings and Peterboro. It is expected that with the approach of spring, there will be a large influx of population into this region, and in order to provide for the better maintenance of order and the security of property, a mounted police force of twenty-five men is about to be organized. The headquarters of this force are to be at Madoc. Each man is to receive a payment of $2 a day, and is to provide his own horse. Their uniforms, saddles, bridles, arms and accoutrements will be furnished by the government. Should the numbers flocking to the mines not be so great as at present expected, this force will be reduced at the end of a month or two.

The crown lands department has no record whatever of any such sale of lands to an agent of the department as the Toronto *Globe*, on the authority of a correspondent, asserts to have been made. The *Globe* would do well to publish the name of the agent referred to, if it can.

I learn further that the sub-appropriation of the unexpended balance of the Upper Canada colonization road grant is being made, and that the necessary arrangements are in progress at head-quarters for commencing work on the several roads in the month of May. This appropriation by order in council is considered necessary, as the amount would not otherwise be an asset of the future province of Ontario.

The Kingston *Whig* says that Corporal Foxton, a member of the police force of that city, and a Crimean hero of the dragoons, has been entrusted with the charge of the squad of government mounted police, which is to do duty in the Madoc gold fields.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, March 25, 1867.

Present:—W. H. Tumelty, Deputy Reeve; and John N. Moore, S. Reed, and W Blair, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and also those of a special meeting held on the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing an Assessor, in the place of James Blair, resigned; and at which W. Ward was so appointed.

A petition was received from Robert T. Ferguson and others, asking, as the greater part of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, from the north side of lot No. 18, to the south side of lot No. 16 is unfit for travel, that the sum of $50 may be granted to repair the road, as it cannot be done properly by the amount of statute labour; on condition that several of the petitioners agree to give an additional amount of labour.—Received and laid over till next session.

A memorandum signed by Robert Ruport and others, was presented, urging, as John Cooke and Levius Empy had given the township a road between lots 19 and 20 in the 3rd concession, for which they had received no compensation; and John Cooke had also given 20 feet from the north side of lot 19 in the second concession, and half way through the centre of the lot, that they should in justice have the original road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd concession across lot 19, as the said allowance is unfit for travel.—Received, and laid over till next session, that notice of the application might be given by advertisement pursuant to law.

D. Nicholson was allowed $5 for collecting the Dog tax and the back taxes of 1866.

The Auditors' Report for 1866 was presented, received, read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted that U. Seymour and R. P. Young be paid $3 each for their services as Auditors.

A committee, consisting of A. F. Wood, W. H. Tumelty, and S. Reed, was appointed to examine and report the probable cost of a lock-up in the village.

Council adjourned till the fourth Monday in April.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next Regular Meeting of the Municipal Council of Madoc, application will be made by Levius Empy and John Cooke for a portion of the original road allowance between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions across Lot 19.—the said Road Allowance being of no public benefit, and can never be travelled;—the said Levius Empy and John Cooke having given to the Township a road between Lots 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession: and John Cooke has also given 24 feet from the north end of Lot 19 in the 2nd Concession and half way through said Concession.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, March 25, 1867.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots,** situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment.* Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

Workshop To Let.

IN the Village of Madoc, about 24 feet by 15 feet.
Apply to Mr. C. GREAM, Conveyancer.

KENNEDY & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,

Ross' Block, Madoc,

CAN always supply HOTELS, MINERS, SHOPS, &c., with the Best Quality of

BBL. PORK, HAMS, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, all kinds of BISCUITS, DRIED APPLES, &c.

Agents for Morrison, Taylor & Co.,
TORONTO.

Lumber For Sale.

PARTIES intending to BUILD, this Season, can obtain GREEN or DRY Lumber, on application to N. STRONG, at Moon's Hotel, or to A. B. ROSS & BRO.

Madoc, March 16, 1867.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!

HEAVY MESS PORK, EXTRA PRIME PORK,
BACON (in cases of about 400 lbs. each),
SUGAR CURED HAMS, &c., &c., &c.,

FOR SALE at the BELLEVILLE FLOUR AND FEED STORE, Front Street.

☞ As Terms are strictly Cash, Prices will be most favourable.

JAS. MEAGHER, Jr.

Belleville, March 22nd, 1867.

N.B.—As his Stock in trade is large and various, inquire for anything you want before purchasing elsewhere.—J.M.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The "New Dominion" Hotel,

Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

☞ A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING (for the Chaudiere di trict) and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Mac hinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c——Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS, with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

736 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to

J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

Building Lots, and Dwelling

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS,

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq. Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

BEDS! BEDS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!!

MATTRESSES, Beaver Hay, Excelsior, Moss, Sea Grass, Hair, &c., &c.

SPRING BEDS of the latest style.

COUCHES, LOUNGES, SOFAS, &c.

BERDETTES, with mattresses complete, suitable for Hotels and Miners.

Manufactured by G. A. COULSON, La e of Ottawa city, and for sale by DEANS, GRAY, & McGREGOR, Madoc.

N. B.—HOTEL-KEEPERS, and others wanting a quantity of BEDS, will be furnished at Most Reasonable Rates.

All Work Manufactured by Mr. Coulson, Guaranteed as represented.

G. A. COULSON.

Madoc, February 28, 1867.

WILSON & CO.,

Pork Packers,

TORONTO,

Late of Chicago.

HEAVY MESS, PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK, CUMBERLANDS, CANADA BACON, SHOULDERS, ALL GUARANTEED, and for Sale at the

"*EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH*,"

By **Deans, Gray & McGregor,**

General Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions, Mining-Tools, Liquors, &c., &c.

Madoc, 16th March, 1867.

GOLD LANDS.

ABOUT **15,000** ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, within the Gold Regions of Madoc.

For Lists and Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

T. D. LEDYARD,

74, Yonge street, Toronto.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS,

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC

In Account with EDWARD MOUNCY, Treasurer, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE on hand from last account	$322 27½	
Donald Nicholson, Collector. 1865, balance on roll, including the sum of $61 57 uncollected that year	971 11	
Ditto, 1866	1645 67	
Ditto, Dog Taxes	80 00	
Daniel Campbell, Collector, Seed Grain	97 00	
Collected by E. Mouncy	49 80	
Wild Land Tax, collected by County Treasurer	202 73	
Clergy Reserve	262 40	
Note at Commercial Bank	393 00	
Legislative Grant for Schools	414 00	
		4467 98½
LICENSES.		
TAVERN:—		
Lyman Moon	25 00	
William Hudgins	25 00	
James Maitland	25 00	
Chancy Nichols	6 25	
SHOP:—		
R. P. Young	20 00	
Andrew Wright	20 00	
Deans & Gray	20 00	
		190 20
John Long, on Note	21 66	
Hon. Mr. Flint, for Prize Books	10 00	
John Dale, Tavern Inspector	4 50	
Government Road Improvement Fund	12 79	
		22 75
FINES FROM JUSTICES:—		
A. F. Wood	5 00	
James O'Harn	8 00	
John Dole	1 00	
Wm. H. Tumelty	3 00	
B. Vankleeck	1 00	
Wm. H. Tumelty, Taxes	2 75	
Laughlin McKinnon, do	2 00	
		4680 93½
Total Receipts		

EXPENDITURES.

ROADS AND BRIDGES		66 30
SCHOOL TRUSTEES		214 64
SCHOOLS:—		
County Assessment	430 00	
Balance of Legislative Grant, 1865	12 62	
Legislative Grant, 1866	444 00	
		886 62
BLIND AND INDIGENT:—		
Samuel Daw	45 00	
Catherine McBeath	12 50	
Evan Dier	2 00	
Donald Cameron	37 50	
Mrs. Reddock	2 48	
Mrs. Murphy	23 50	
Ferguson	2 00	
Zeron	16 66	
		141 59
COUNTY TREASURER:—		
County Taxes, 1865	1360 13	
Do Do 1866	591 18	
Seed Grain Account	121 00	
Note at Commercial Bank	415 32	
		2487 63
SHEEP killed by Dogs		58 00
COUNCIL		67 50
SELECTING JURORS		9 00
COURT OF REVISION		24 00
SALARIES:—		
John R. Ketcheson	100 00	
Thomas Allen, Assessor	40 00	
John N. Moore, do	40 00	
Do., for extra work	5 00	
Donald Nicholson, Collector	75 00	
John Dale, Tavern and License Inspector	23 00	
Charles Gream, Auditor	6 00	
John H. Dunn, do	6 00	
Daniel Campbell, Collector, Seed Grain	28 20	
E. Mouncy	75 00	
		398 20
MISCELLANEOUS.		
G. D. Rawe, Poll Clerk	2 00	
Samuel Embury, Constable	1 00	
Henry Grist, obtaining Road Improvement Fund	1 12	
Dr. Loomis, attending Murphy	3 50	
C. G. Wilson, for Stationery	5 49	
Discount on $100 in silver	3 00	
John R. Ketcheson, Returning Officer	4 00	
A. Smallfield, for Printing and Advertising	44 50	
D. O'Conners, Taxes refunded	0 50	
John R. Ketcheson, Voters' List	10 00	
E. Ryerson, for Prize Books	20 00	
John Dale, attending court	1 00	
E. D. O'Flynn, Stationery and Postage	1 15	
Jos. Bateman, rent of Lock-up	6 00	
Samuel Bacon, Taxes refunded	0 65	
Alex. Kinkade, do do	30 00	
Taxes uncollected on roll for 1865	61 57	
		195 48
Total Expenditure		$4548 96
Balance in Treasurer's hands		131 97½
		$4680 93½

Receipts brought down	$4680 93½
Expenditures do	4548 96
Balance on hand	$ 131 97½

We have examined the within accounts with the Vouchers produced, and find the same correct. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1866, amounts to $131 97½, besides Two Notes, one bearing date Dec. 20th, 1859, drawn by John Long and P. Vankleeck, on which is due $2 40; and the other dated Dec. 26th, 1861, drawn by A. Gunsolus and T. Allen, on which is due $20 88, and interest thereon.

MADOC, Feb. 27, 1867.

URIAH SEYMOUR,
R. P. YOUNG, } *Auditors*

TO-MORROW.

'Tis late at night, and in the realms of sleep
My little lambs are folded like the flocks;
From room to room I hear the watchful clocks
Challenge the passing hour, like guards that keep
Their solitary watch on tower and steep:
Far off I hear the crowing of the cocks,
And through the opening door that time unlocks
Feel the fresh breathing of To-morrow creep.
To-morrow! the mysterious, unknown guest,
Who cries to me: "Remember Barmecide,
And tremble to be happy with the rest."
And I make answer: "I am satisfied;
I dare not ask; I know not what is best,
God hath already said what shall betide."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MADOC.—The Gold fever in this locality, even at the present low temperature of the weather, is very heated. Mr. Martin Sparrow, of this city, who has just returned from Madoc, informs us that the number of prospectors in the village and daily arriving is incredible, and that all manner of trades and professions, from the boot black to the parson, are to be found roaming about the place. Mr. Sparrow showed us a piece of quartz, about the size of a marble, which he saw taken out of a mine about three miles from the Richardson digging. It was taken from a depth of six feet, and cost him one dollar to procure it. In the chinks of this small piece of quartz particles of gold can be seen quite plain. An experienced miner who examined it calculated that if all the quartz in the mine was charged with gold in the same proportion as the piece in question it would yield about $300 to the ton. It is certainly among the probabilities that we may have a California at our door.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

GOLD IN RENFREW.—It is stated on good authority that large nuggets of gold have been found in the county of Renfrew. Mr. Morrison, the local Crown lands agent at Renfrew has, in consequence, we understand, been notified to sell no more land in his jurisdiction. Soon after the receipt of this order, Mr. Morrison, we are informed, had a number of applications from speculators for the purchase of lands in the county.—*Ib.*

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Kingston, Professor Beil, of the Geological Survey, read his paper on Gold, a very engrossing subject in Canada at the present time. This he said would consist mainly of extracts from a work he had in preparation and would shortly publish. The reader gave an account of the occurrence of gold in different countries, the methods of obtaining it, by crushing quarts and by washing, amalgamation, etc., and described minutely the different steps in the process of assaying. Reference was made to large diagrams, and an abundance of specimens of rocks with gold in situ, nuggets, and minerals associated with gold, from California, Nevada, Nova Scotia, and the famous Richardson Mine in Hastings, were shown, completely illustrating the paper in a most interesting manner.—*Kingston News.*

In looking over such specimens of "special" correspondence from Madoc as come under notice in our exchanges and odd copies of other papers from a distance with which friends occasionally favour us, we generally find that these "special" writers, all appear to be infected with the idea that they are "nothing if not 'smart.'" It is amusing, however, to notice the absurd mistakes they make, in some of their most positive assertions. The Globe's Special discovered, for instance, a "stone" mill, and any number of "intolerable" groggeries in the village, of whose existence even the oldest inhabitants had remained in blissful ignorance. The Montreal Gazette's "special," writing on the 18th of March, is one of the same sort. He speaks of Hog Lake as "some fifteen miles in length" (!) and makes some new and astonishing discoveries like the following:—

"As you approach the village you see the remains of an enterprise in which much money has been sunk, namely the iron smelting furnace and foundry of Mr. Seymour, the proprietor of the vast beds of specular (!) iron ore, known as the 'Seymour bed.' A small portion of the land on this hill has been leased by a company from London-the-less, formed by the Hon. Mr. Carling, and active operations are being made to commence operations in the spring. . . The interior of that shanty [at the Richardson mine] is sacred and forbidden ground. And the visitor's eyes rest on the dismal prospect I have described, and 'nothing more.' Not a 'colour' can be 'prigged,' for the sturdy old man who owns the farm mounts guard; and, if so inclined, a pocket pistol of 'old rye' or other 'suthing' will induce the old man to bring forth 'jest a small specimen' he saved before the mine was finally closed, which, 'seeing it's you,' he may possibly part with for a consideration;' but it's the last he's got.' On the next lot to this mine, No. 19, owned by a Mr. Conlon, a good show of gold (!) has been taken at about three feet from the surface, the quartz being a rich flesh or light rose colour. This property is held at a very high figure, and will probably fall into the hands of a rich company who are able to work the quartz."

He winds up with two paragraphs, taken from the Madoc MERCURY, but we are glad to say, not credited to it, as in appropriating them, he has contrived, in endeavouring to make the information appear as if original, to lug in some mistakes for which we are not responsible.

THE GRAND TRUNK.—The state of the track along several sections of the Grand Trunk is such that from almost every section of the Province loud complaints are being made in regard to it. Delays and accidents are of almost daily occurrence in consequence, and unless some improvement is soon made it would seem as though all the cars belonging to the Company will be smashed. Within about thirty miles of this station, we observed, a few days ago, the debris of three crashes that have recently occurred; and on the Quebec branch we were informed not many days since a train ran off three times in running a short distance! The result is that few people care to travel just now unless business compels them to do so. Those that do go would do well to buy insurance tickets before running the venture. Something must soon be done to remedy this deplorable state of things.—*Napanee Standard.*

A despatch to the *Leader* from Montreal says that extensive repairs are to be made on the Grand Trunk railway. Eight thousand tons of iron for the eastern section have been ordered from Great Britain. That required for the west has been ordered from the Toronto rolling mills.

BARBAROUS.—On Monday last, Mr. John Simser, of this town, labourer on the G. T. R. track, it is said, had a dispute with some fellow workmen, which resulted in blows and Simser being too powerful for two or three of his antagonists, was set upon by a number of them and barbarously beaten till he was senseless, when he was laid by them across the rails, in order that the first train passing would crush him to pieces. Shortly after a train was approaching when the conductor fortunately observed the body on the track and sounded the whistle, which Simser was too insensible to heed. The breaks were then put on and the train was stopped within a rail's length of the apparently lifeless man. He was taken aboard and brought to the Station, and then sent to his residence, where he is fast recovering. We are told that the would-be murderers are to be brought to justice as soon as possible, and that in the meantime they have been discharged from the Road.—*Cornwall Advertiser.*

At the Quarter Sessions held here last week, a true bill for libel upon Dr. Allen was found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Alex. McLean, Editor of the *Freeholder*. Mr. McLean doubtless preferring to be tried at the coming Assizes rather than risk his fate at the former court, for a time kept out of reach of warrant-armed constables, but has since come forward and entered into recognizances to appear when called upon.—*Ib.*

Judge Logie, in a case before the County Court, at Hamilton, C. W., has decided that a railway company cannot refuse to allow a person to travel on a ticket purchased on a previous day, but that the ticket is good until used, all railway rules and by-laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

The falls of Niagara, on the American side, has gone back about one hundred and fifty feet within two weeks, in consequence of the fall of huge masses of rock.

Le Canada corrects the Oshawa *Vindicator*, which announced recently that the first sheet has just been printed by a press made in Canada. It adds:—It is upwards of fifteen years since *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, was printed on a press made by Simeon Larochelle, of St. Anselme, a self-made man, who, but for his premature death, would, doubtless, have achieved much greater works.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Woodstock, March 22.—The night express train going west ran into No. 4 special freight train west, one mile east of Woodstock this morning. Mr. Rodgers, mail agent, was killed; Mr. Farrell, conductor of the freight train, was seriously scalded; and Mr. Gillman, Express messenger, was slightly hurt. The express car, baggage car and everything inside were burnt. Conductor John Farrell, of London, has since died of the injuries he received this morning. He leaves a wife and family.—The express, baggage and post-office car, including passenger, baggage and express goods, and mostly all the mails, are a total wreck. One engine and several freight cars are badly damaged. The express company lose $15,000.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.—The British North America bill, as amended in committee of the whole, was to have been considered in the House of Commons on the 7th inst. The Montreal Gazette thinks that there is some misunderstanding as to the new clauses having been added to the bill in committee of the whole, and thinks that the report of the Standard, which says simply at the end that "the remaining clauses were then agreed to," is the correct version. The reports of both the Times and the Daily News, however, say that new clauses were added, and those papers ought to be the best authority upon the point.

It is understood at Ottawa that the bill for the Confederation of these provinces will be assented to by royal commission as soon as it has passed through all its stages, so as to save the delay which would take place if it were reserved for assent to the end of the session.

Notman Bros., of Montreal, are making arrangements for a great painting of the first Confederate Parliament, introducing 300 figures. Mr. Fraser is to be the painter.

The Montreal Witness publishes an extract from a private letter from Michigan saying that the Fenians are undoubtedly determined to make a raid in numbers this spring.—A letter from Brooklyn says that the Fenians are busily preparing to come right on to Montreal.

The Quebec and Gulf ports steamship company have purchased the Secret, a fine swift iron paddle steamer. She will have accommodation for 60 or 70 cabin passengers and a carrying capacity for 1,200 to 1,500 barrels. She will run from Quebec to Pictou and intermediate ports at the opening of navigation. The company will acquire another steamer without delay.

Some of the New Yorkers do not like their bridge for foot passengers just built over Broadway, at Fulton street. One of the New York papers says: "The Broadway bridge is an uncouth structure, and of such an elevation that timid persons who hesitate to trust themselves among the omnibuses will be still more terrified should they succeed in reaching the top. The bridge should have been ornamental and convenient: but this is neither."

VARIETIES.

Why is the early grass like a penknife?—Because the Spring brings out the blades.

A traveller who was detained an hour by some mischance, shortened his stay by "making a 'minute' of it."

There is a man in Lancashire who has such a hatred to everything appertaining to a monarchy, that he won't wear a crown to his hat.

"Pa, have dogs got wings?"—"No, child—don't you know better than that?"—"Why, pa, this paper says a big dog flew at a man and bit him."

A tailor, having set up his carriage, asked Foote for a motto. "There is one from 'Hamlet,'" said the wit, "that will match you to a button-hole, 'List, list! oh list!'"

A BACHELOR'S EPITAPH.—

"At threescore winters' end I died
A cheerless being, sole and sad.
The nuptial knot I never tied
And wish my father never had."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A delighted hearer observed of a very brilliant talker, that the flash of his wit was followed close by the peal of applause.

"The work of a thousand men for four years" is the inscription upon the great railway bridge across the Susquehanna river, at Havre de Grace, Maryland.

What is contentment? To sit in the house and see other people stuck in the mud. In other words to be a little better off than our neighbours.

If you would be known and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know and not be known, live in a city.

To an indigent person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious, successful tradesman, of humble origin, observed, 'You, my friend are proud of your descent: I am proud of my ascent.'

A well-known judge, once sitting in banco, interrupted the interminably long speech of a Q.C. upon a very dry subject with the following inuendo:—"If you think you will send me to sleep, like my three learned friends beside me, you are mistaken."